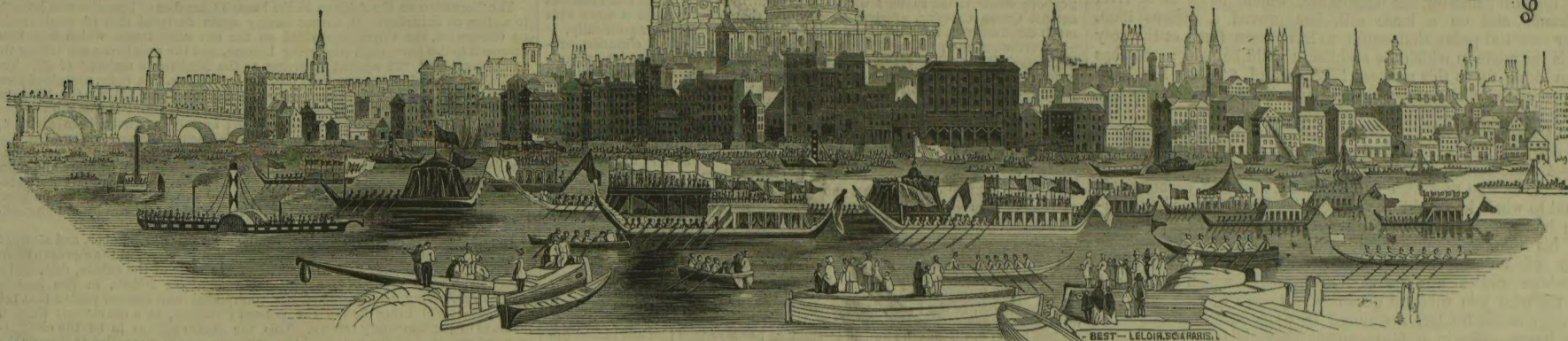


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 303.—Vol. XII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## NATIONAL WORKS.

THERE is no doubt a great amount of practical talent in the English character; our business ability is, questionless, first-rate; we have that reputation among foreigners, accept it complacently enough as a truth, and repeat it ourselves whenever there is an opportunity of self-laudation. We consider ourselves as a perpetual living rebuke to the deficiencies of our neighbours, and walk the earth with an air of superiority that says more plainly than words, "look at us you volatile, unreflecting Frenchmen, and you, dreamy Germans, who live in an atmosphere of smoke and metaphysics, more bewildered than the Egyptians in their fog; look at us all of you, and learn how plain, common-sense, practical men like John Bull, manage their affairs! We "stand no nonsense," as Oliver Cromwell used to say, according to Mr. Carlyle; a man of business, sir, is J. B.; shrewd, calculating, and far-sighted is J. B., sir!" And the whole nation makes, as it were, a collective wink, intimating how excessively clever it is, and how hopeless would be any attempt to impose upon it, or get hold of its cash without value received.

But there is a maxim, uttered too by a mere Frenchman, which very accurately applies to individuals and nations in this state of extreme self-satisfaction. And we feel bound, sometimes, to tap J. B. (John Bull, not Josh. Bagstock) on the shoulder, and whisper to him this:—"The man who thinks himself wise, is never so wise as he thinks."

If, in the first shock of surprise, he asked for proofs, we should scarcely know where to begin, they are so abundant. Whether we met him in his legislation, his administrative policies, or even the conduct of his own private business, we could show him that his practical business-like ability has often strangely slumbered, and his shrewdness been sorely at fault. We will take some instances from all three of those departments, in the order in which they are named. First, we have legislated against the Slave Trade, till we have doubled it in extent, and centupled it in horror,—a result that ought to be rather startling to practical men, who generally expect the end to correspond with the intention of those who put the means in action. In administrative matters, our ability is so marked, that, not long since, half a million of money evaporated from the Treasury in the shape of Exchequer Bills, by the management of a department thought to be perfect in all kinds of checks and "comptrollers." At this moment we are building ships and steamers in our dock-yards on a system that makes it a matter of chance whether they will either steam or sail, or do anything they are intended to do. Descending to individual affairs, we should like to hear the name of the community so easily gulled and swindled by such things as Foreign Loans, and Foreign Mines, as the practical English? Whichever way we look we find miscalculation and mismanagement. Legislation misses its object; Administration fails in the most ordinary processes; and, individually, there is a readiness to pour hard-earned wealth into the pockets of any foreign adventurers who can get up a good prospectus, and hire a door-panel to put a brass plate on, that is absolutely astounding. It is among the practical English that we find the greatest holders of such property as Mexican Mine Shares and Spanish Bonds—not among the French and Germans. Nothing but our excessive energy, and our perseverance in toil that would grind any other people down into despair, keep us in our position. In this respect, we are very justly a marvel to the world.

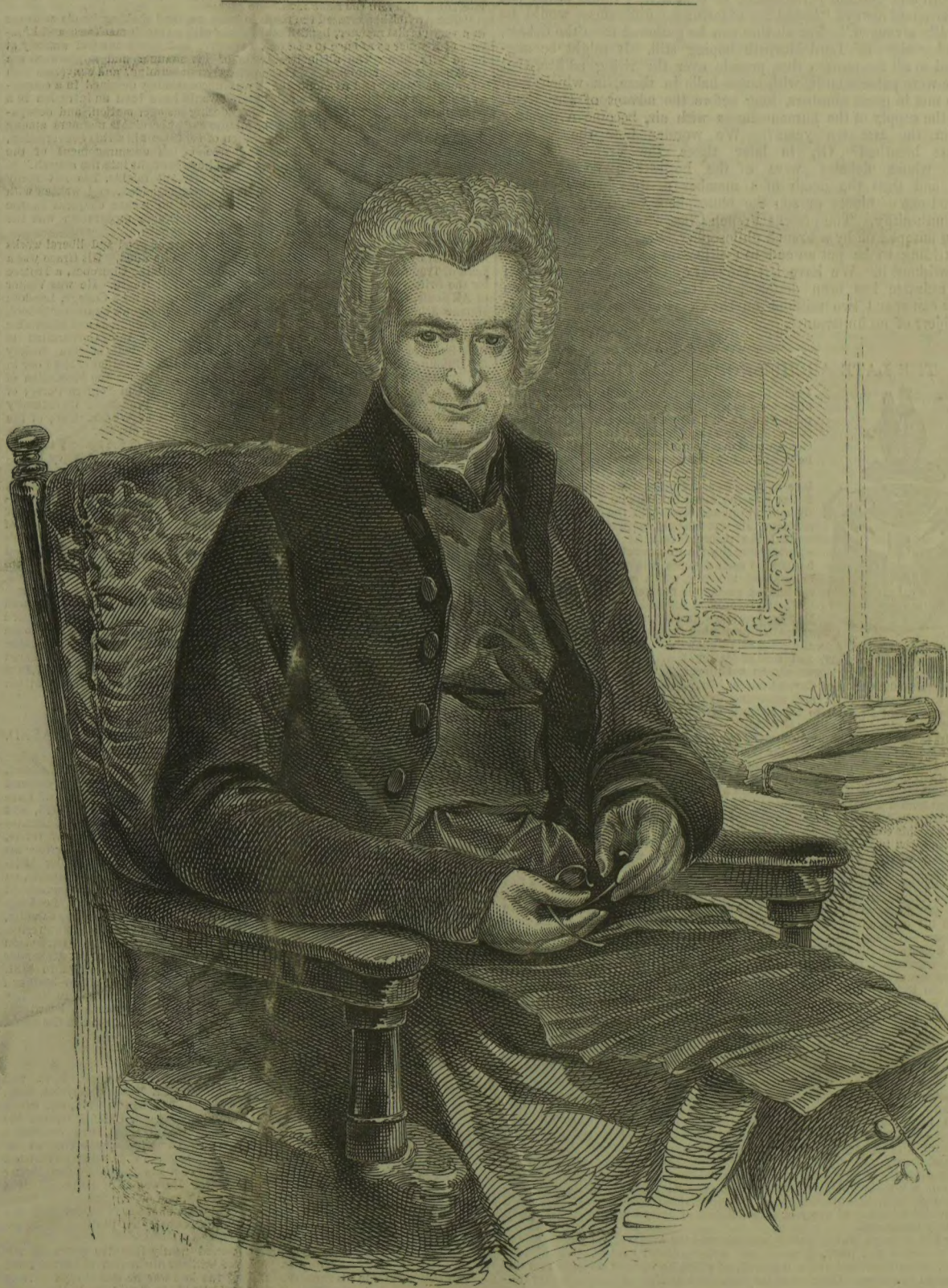
These few reflections have been suggested by something with which they do not at the first glance seem very closely allied, namely, the late debate on the progress of the new Houses of Parliament. But in this matter, too, there has been a grievous want of good management from the very outset, which furnishes another proof of what we assert, that the practical business-like talents we certainly do possess, are never brought to bear on undertakings that lie the least out of the common beaten track of affairs. So far from joining in the censure that we see there is a disposition in some quarters to cast on Mr. Barry, it is evident that he has been the only directing mind in the whole business, even in matters not in his own department. He is the only fixed point or centre that can be perceived; all the rest exhibits a conflict of boards, committees, and departments, working across each other to the creation of boundless confusion.

There were some methods or processes in the mechanical department of architecture, which the men of former ages knew and used, but to us are entirely lost. We still gaze on the results of their skill and knowledge with wonder, as if they were the work of a different or superior race. We are inclined to think another branch of constructive art has equally degenerated; it may be called the administrative or managing department. Just as an

army in the field, that has to move according to the rules of strategy, tactics, and military science, must have a civil administration attached to it, to conduct the ordinary affairs of life, such as the supplies and clothing, so all great national works must have a certain department devoted to that general management that lies quite out of the path of Science and the Arts, constructive or decorative.

It is this sort of control that seems to have been exceedingly wanted in the works of the New Houses of Parliament, the greatest national work of the kind undertaken since the Fire of London. Would it not be possible to gather by research and enquiry some notion of how the "administration," so to speak, of the great architectural achievements of past times was conducted? Edifices, vast and beautiful, have been constructed in times comparatively recent, and it would be a labour of delight to some lovers of the past, to disinter, from documents and MS., the accounts, and forms, and as much as can be ascertained of the method of procedure on the part of the paymasters and employers of artistic skill, since method

there must have been. In what shape did that power work, which is with us shared by half-a-dozen bodies, without concert, one Committee, or Board, or Department, giving an order that clashes with arrangements already made? We have an idea that the Vatican, and Versailles, and St. Peter's, and St. Mark's, and the Palaces of Venice, Florence, and Rome—to which we have nothing that deserves to be named, except our glorious old Cathedrals—were not built in this scrambling fashion. There was a head and guidance somewhere; certainly none of the Princes and Powers of those ages had the invariable resource of British legislators in a puzzle—a Parliamentary Committee, which is to all our public business what the "one sauce" ridiculed by Voltaire is to our cookery. When we have a public edifice to construct, we begin by submitting it to the incapacity of a committee of taste, whose collective ignorance generally approves the most hideous design of the competition. If, by great luck, a really good design is selected, it has in its execution to run the gauntlet of other committees



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—(SEE NEXT PA E.)

who sit like a jury on different parts of the body, with perhaps a supplementary committee or two to decide on the warming and ventilation! We repeat, instead of feeling disappointed with the new House of Parliament, we are astonished to find it has emerged from all the confusions as fine a building as it is.

We give a slight gleanings from the debate of Monday night, to show a few of the blunders caused by the almost total want of direction. It is scarcely credible that, in the first estimate, nothing was set down for making the foundation, which, as it is a river embankment, and on a loose soil, has proved a serious item. Another essential point, that ought to have been fixed at the very outset, is the mode in which the architect should be paid: that has not been done up to this moment! A sum of £25,000 has been mentioned as the whole amount Mr. Barry is entitled to; but, a Treasury minute of 1839, which fixes this sum, adds: "It is but right to state that this has never been acceded to by Mr. Barry." The professional remuneration of architects is five per cent. on the outlay—not the best mode of valuation, perhaps, but that is not the question. The sum proposed to Mr. Barry, and not accepted, is not equal to what he would have received from any private employer; he has given nearly all his time to the works for fourteen years; his remuneration, therefore, has been about equal to the pay of an under secretary of a Government department, whose duties are mere routine, and which nine out of any ten men you meet in decent society are as well qualified to discharge as the holder, appointed by party interest. Equality with the lowest office in a Government then, is the estimate we make of the talents of the man to whom is entrusted a work that all the race of Secretaries, from the time of Queen Anne, were all their abilities centred in one official marvel, could not imagine, nor devise, nor execute! It is impossible that the Government of a great nation will condescend to accept the services of Mr. Barry at less than their fair value; a future recompense will doubtless be made; but this is the bungling unsatisfactory mode of management of which we complain.

As we go on blunders accumulate, of which the fact that Lord Duncannon signed a plan which he thought the original one, when it was the first plan with additions, is but a specimen. No one knows who has the controlling power of the works; the Woods and Forests disclaim it; they do nothing but audit accounts; the Treasury only asks the House to vote the money; it is quite above directing how it is to be spent; for that there is a Committee; but the Committee resolves itself into several Committees, backed by a Commission, to decide on Statues and Frescoes. Whatever body you pitch upon, you are driven off to another; and, between all of them, the result is confusion and a mess. We have omitted one of the greatest causes or sources of delay,—the ventilation. In this matter Dr. Reid seems to have held a divided empire with Mr. Barry: Æolus was made equal to Jupiter, and their quarrels suspended a great national work for about a year! Nor was there any authority that could compel concord and specific performance of contracts. When asked the Government always "hoped the unfortunate differences would be speedily arranged." For all that can be gathered from the debate, Monday night left Lord Morpeth hoping still. It might be suggested to all the powers that preside over the rising edifice, that there were palaces built, with large halls in them, in which men have met in great numbers, long before the advent of Dr. Reid. Has the supply of the human lungs with air, become a mystery within the last ten years? We wonder how the Roman Senate breathed? Or, in later times, the French Convention, whose debates were of the hottest? We see every now and then the death of a member of that body at the advanced age of ninety or so; the atmosphere could not have been very unhealthy. The present French Chambers must talk without being pumped on by a French philosopher. Really it is time for all this trifling to be put an end to; either do what is to be done, or do—without it. We have left the cost quite out of the question; the estimate has been doubled, but to a nation that in two years can spend two millions on the Court of Portugal, money is an object of no importance.

#### THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



In the greater part of the impression of our Journal of last week, we announced the death of the venerable Primate, at Lambeth Palace, at a quarter past two o'clock, on Friday morning, the 11th inst. His Grace would have entered upon his 84th year, had he lived until Saturday.

Archbishop Howley was born in 1765, at the village of Alresford, six miles from Winchester. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Howley, vicar of Bishops Sutton and Ropley, in the county of Southampton. He was the only son, and, while yet young, quitted the paternal roof for Winchester School, where, under the government of Dr. Joseph Warton, he laid the basis of those attainments in literature, morals, and theology, which enabled him to reach the highest position in our national church.

Having completed his studies at Winchester, Mr. Howley proceeded, in 1783, to New College, Oxford; and, after remaining for two years a scholar on the Wykeham foundation, he was elected to that of Master of Arts in 1791. Within three years from that date he was chosen a Fellow of Winchester College; and in 1804, appointed a Canon of Christ Church. In the course of the next year, he took the degree of B.D., and subsequently of D.D.; and, in 1809, on the advancement of Dr. Hall to the Deanery of Christ Church, Dr. Howley succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity.

"The manner in which he discharged his duties as principal tutor of New College, the fame of his learning, the purity of his life, and the acknowledged piety of his character, obtained for him the cordial patronage of George III. It will, of course, be recollected that the Prince of Orange, now King of Holland, was an Oxford man. It is equally well known that at a very early age it was proposed to form a matrimonial alliance between that illustrious personage and the late Princess Charlotte, so that his Royal Highness was regarded as likely to occupy in this country the position of Prince Consort. The care of his education was given to Dr. Howley—a trust of no ordinary importance, and one which evidently augured his advancement to the episcopal bench. That the learned Professor of Divinity stood high in the estimation of his Royal pupil, there can be no doubt; it is well known that the last time the King of Holland was in this country he paid a visit at Lambeth Palace, and took especial pains to mark the high esteem with which, after the lapse of many years, he continued to regard his *quondam* preceptor. Dr. Howley was also tutor to the Marquis of Abercorn."—(Times.)

Dr. Howley's discharge of the duties of the Professorship added so considerably to his reputation, that on the death of the Bishop of London, in 1813, Dr. Howley was at once elevated to the See of London; this being the first instance since the Revolution, of that See being conferred on any other than a consecrated Bishop.

Bishop Howley, in this elevated and responsible situation, discharged his duties with great consistency, purity of conduct, and firmness of principle, so as to gain universal esteem. His Grace was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, and Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III., though upwards of 70 years of age, witnessed the ceremony, accompanied by two of the Princesses. In the following year, our new Bishop made his primary Visitation; and the Charge which his Lordship delivered on that occasion, on being published, produced some excitement in one or two quarters, especially amongst the Unitarians, whom he described as "loving to question rather than learn." Their great champion, Mr. Belsham, attacked the diocesan of London with at least as much zeal as power; and accused him of enforcing the slavish doctrines of Popery rather than the free and inquiring spirit of Protestantism. Bishop Howley, in reply, certainly succeeded in proving that one of the first duties of a Christian is to "approach the oracles of Divine truth with that humble docility, that prostration of the understanding and the will," which the great theologians of every age and almost of every Christian Church have earnestly inculcated.

For fifteen years, Bishop Howley administered the affairs of the See of London with prudence and piety, firmness, and well-regulated energy. Within that period, many important events occurred, of which he was not altogether an unconcerned spectator. The close of the war, the agitation of Parliamentary Reform, the Trial of Queen Caroline, and the struggles for Roman Catholic Relief, excited the passions of the whole community, and even inspired with unwonted vigour the spirit of this retiring and gentle-minded ecclesiastic; but it neither became his station nor accorded with his character to leave behind him any very prominent memorials of political strife.

Residing in the vicinity of the Court since 1813, a man of his character necessarily acquired considerable influence with the Royal Family. Many members of that illustrious house sought from him counsel and consolation in their dying moments, as is well known to the public. Nor were the offices which he administered to the Sovereign, and the immediate relatives of the Monarch, confined to death-bed scenes; he assisted at all those marriages of the Royal Family which followed close upon the death of the Princess Charlotte, the baptisms of the several issue of those unions, the funeral of George III., and the coronation as well as the funeral of George IV.

In 1828, on the death of Archbishop Sutton, Dr. Howley was elevated to the See of Canterbury: this good fortune was attributed by the Archbishop's political opponents to the support which he gave to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. Bishop Howley, on that occasion, laid it down with much emphasis that the King could do no wrong either morally or politically.

Nevertheless, the new Archbishop, within eight months of his elevation, protested against the policy of the Minister from whom he had received his appointment; and when the principle of the great Government measure of that year (the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829) came under discussion in the House of Lords, and after the Duke of Wellington had concluded his speech, moving the second reading of the Bill, the Archbishop rose, and in a zealous and learned address, moved an amendment, "That the bill should be read that day six months," "dreading," he observed, "the designs of the Papists more than the consequences which might result from a refusal of their claims." His Grace also opposed the Reform Bill on the second reading, in October, 1831, and justified his vote in favour of the late Lord Wharnccliffe's motion, on the ground that he thought the bill would "be mischievous in its tendency and dangerous to the fabric of the Constitution." Earl Grey was defeated by a majority of 41, but in the following spring his Grace offered no further opposition on that great question. We may mention as the last important part he took in the House of Lords, his energetic opposition to the Government education measure introduced by Viscount Melbourne in 1839, in which he was instrumental in defeating by an overwhelming majority.

In the Memoir in the *Times*, it is remarked that Archbishop Howley "had other difficulties with which to contend, and other painful duties to perform. He had baptized the Queen; he had solemnized her marriage; he had placed the Crown upon her head; he was the first ecclesiastic in the realm; and when it appeared to him, as well as to other distinguished members of the hierarchy, that in the palace of the Sovereign, Sunday was observed in a manner rather in accordance with the gaiety of continental tastes than with the quiet reserve of English and Protestant habits, he did not hesitate to call her Majesty's attention to the subject; and it has been stated that more than once during the Melbourne Ministry he respectfully tendered to the Crown advice not quite in accordance with the wishes of those who at that time surrounded our then youthful and inexperienced Sovereign. Though a man of remarkably mild and unassuming manners, he was by no means deficient in moral courage, nor likely to be deterred by any set of courtiers from discharging a duty due to his Sovereign, or to the Church of which that Sovereign is the head."

Upon the accession of Dr. Howley to the Archbishopric, he found the Palace, at Lambeth, in a very dilapidated condition. He almost immediately set about its re-edification and restoration. He commenced, also, extensive repairs in the Cathedral at Canterbury. At Lambeth, his Grace expended, in this munificent spirit, upwards of £80,000. As we intend, upon an early occasion, to illustrate the improvements at Lambeth, we shall leave their details for that opportunity. Upon his seat, at Addington, near Croydon, the Archbishop also expended considerable sums: this was his favourite retreat.

Christian courtesy, especially to strangers, was at all times a prominent and a very lovely feature in Dr. Howley's character. Thus, more than twenty years since, an American traveller, Mr. Wheaton, visiting him while at Lambeth, thus describes his reception:

"I proceeded to the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square. He was preparing to ride out, and his carriage was waiting at the door; but he was kind enough to detain me for half an hour, putting a variety of questions relative to literary and ecclesiastical matters in the United States. The conversation was long, and to me highly interesting, and impressed me with sentiments of increased respect for this amiable and excellent prelate."

So, also, Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, visiting Dr. Howley at Lambeth, fifteen years later, finds him still the same man. He says:—

"The Archbishop crossed the room to meet me, and shaking hands with me in a very cordial manner, handed me a chair with so much meekness and kindness of manner as at once to cast off all reserve, and made me feel entirely at home with him. The distinctive traits of his manner and appearance are meekness and cheerfulness. He is so perfectly unassuming, and converses with so much affability and freedom, that I was unconsciously detained in a conversation which I might have reasonably feared would have been an intrusion in a perfect stranger." "I was surprised, considering his age, station, and occupation, at the knowledge he had of many minute and subordinate matters among us." "There was a remarkable moderation of sentiment in all his conversation, and nothing which savoured in any degree of an encouragement of the 'strange doctrines' which the men of Oxford have brought into the church."

Archbishop Howley, though not a man of brilliant talents, has left many charges and sermons, acknowledged to be perfectly orthodox, and written with spirit, and not without elegance. Yet he was by no means eloquent in the pulpit, nor in addressing a public assembly. Extreme moderation was the distinguishing feature of his character, and his safeguard.

That the venerable Primate was an active promoter of good and liberal works is attested by the following list of the offices which he filled. His Grace was a Lord of Trade and Plantations, a Commissioner for Building Churches, a Trustee for the British Museum, and a Governor of the Charter House. He was Visitor of All Souls, Balliol, and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and of King's College, London; Harrow School, Dulwich College, and of Archbishop Tenison's Grammar School. His Grace was a munificent benefactor to the various religious and charitable institutions of the metropolis, and was President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; of the Anniversary Festival of the Society for Building Churches; of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church; of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; of the Clergyman's Orphan School; of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; of the Grey Coat Hospital School at Westminster; of the School for the Indigent Blind; of the St. Ann's Society Schools, &c.

His Grace was a Fellow of the Royal Society; a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and a member of the Royal Society of Literature; and a Privy Councillor since 1813.

Before he became Bishop of London, Dr. Howley married Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Bell, Esq., of Southampton. The issue of that marriage were two sons and three daughters. One of the Archbishop's sons was for a short time an officer in the Guards, but he died of consumption at the age of twenty. His other son only lived to be twelve years of age. The Archbishop's eldest daughter married, in the year 1825, Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and died in ten years after her marriage. Another of his daughters was married to a Mr. Wright, and a third to a Mr. Kingsmill.

The latter years of the deceased Prelate were not much distinguished from the general quietude of his life. Even within a year of his decease he appeared in public almost as frequently as usual, though, of course, he gradually ceased to preach, and very rarely during the last four or five years addressed the House of Lords. At length, the infirmities attendant upon extreme old age became every day more apparent; a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic shattered his feeble constitution; his malady yielded to medical treatment; but, in a short time, he sank into irrecoverable debility: his end was tranquil, and within a short period of his decease, he was in full possession of his faculties.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR ALEXANDER MAITLAND, BART.

SIR ALEXANDER CHARLES GIBSON MAITLAND, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Mid Lothian, was the son of the first Baronet, the Hon. General Alexander Maitland, a scion of the House of Lauderdale. He was born the 21st Nov. 1775, and married Helen, daughter and heiress of Alexander Gibson Wright, Esq., of the Gibsons of Dalry, in Fifeshire, and cousin of the present Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. Sir Alexander Maitland succeeded his father as second Baronet, on the 14th of February, 1820; his death occurred at Edinburgh on the 7th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-two. He has had a numerous family, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his grandson Alexander Charles, the issue of his son, Alexander Maitland, a Scottish Advocate, who died in 1831.

The Baronet just deceased had two brothers, one of whom, William, was drowned in the Bay of Bengal, while a Midshipman on board the *Portsmouth East Indiaman*. The other, Augustus, an officer of rank in the army, was mortally wounded at Egmont Op Zee, in 1797.

##### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS REYNELL.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. and K.C.B., was the third son of Thomas Reynell, Esq., who fell at the battle of Saratoga in 1777, and whose direct ancestor, Richard Reynell, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, was created a Baronet in 1678. Sir Thomas Reynell entered the British service, as an Ensign, in 1793, and rose through all the grades to that of a Lieutenant-General, being so appointed in 1837. He was also made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; he was Colonel of the 71st Regiment, and he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the decease of his brother in 1829.

Sir Thomas passed nearly fifty-five years in the army—a period of brilliant distinction to himself, and of valuable service to his country. During the late war he was always actively engaged: he was in the West Indies, in Holland, in Egypt, in India, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. In addition to the Commandership of the Bath, he was decorated with the insignia of a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and of the 4th Class of the Order of St. George, through the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, immediately after the battle of Waterloo.

when Sir Thomas was wounded, in command of the 71st Highland Light Infantry. Sir Thomas Reynell married, the 12th February, 1831, the Lady Elizabeth Pack, daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford, and widow of Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. Sir Thomas died at his seat, near Arundel, on the 10th inst.; and, as he leaves no issue nor male relation, the Baronetcy, one distinguished from its creation by lawyers, statesmen, and warriors, becomes extinct.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The discussion on the Address in the French Chamber of Deputies was brought to a close on Saturday. M. Guizot having again declared that he would make no concession, the Chamber divided on the last amendment which had been proposed to the paragraph respecting Reform, and the numbers were 189 for the amendment and 222 against it, giving to the Ministers a majority of 33. The *ensemble* of the Address being next put, the Opposition, in a body, abstained from voting; and thus, of 244 persons who voted, there were 241 for the Ministry. The other three votes were probably those of some Legitimists who did not concur in the course adopted by the Opposition; or they may have been given by some Conservatives, to give the semblance of a Parliamentary revision.

The threatening aspect which the political horizon had begun to assume at the close of last week in the French capital continues to be more and more lowering. According to recent advices from Paris, all minds there were preoccupied with the possible consequences of the situation into which political parties, as well in the Chamber as out of it, have been thrown by the proceedings of last week in the Representative Chamber.

The Ministry, shaken by the manifestations within the Chamber, and alarmed by the fermentation throughout the capital, had resolved, at the eleventh hour, to yield to the pressure, and M. Guizot, at the close of the debate, delivered a speech, which his organ of the press, the *Journal des Débats*, in two leading articles on Sunday and Monday, has interpreted as a distinct pledge that the Government will bring before the present Chamber, at a convenient time, a measure of parliamentary reform. This the *Débats* affirms to be the clear intent and meaning of the speech of the Minister, who is compelled to observe the reserve in his words which the responsibilities of office impose upon him. Neither the nature nor extent of the reform can be stated, because the Chamber itself must decide these, and not the Cabinet; but they will be such as the majority of the Chamber can be brought to concur in. In short, it is understood that the question will be brought forward by the Government in the session of 1849.

Meanwhile another question has arisen out of the incidents of the debate. The menaces of the Government have assailed the right of public meeting, an imprescriptible public right of the people of all constitutional states. The opposition, putting aside for the moment the reform question, have determined boldly to oppose this pretension of the Cabinet, which they pronounced to be monstrous. They have, therefore, determined at once to brave the threat, and to hold in the very heart of the capital one of those meetings, which the Government has denounced, but to accompany it with every constitutional precaution which can tend to throw the Government in the wrong, and cover with odium any attempt to suppress it. A committee of Opposition Deputies has been appointed to concert with the Central Reform Committee of the Seine, as to the management of the projected reform banquet of the 12th arrondissement. With the further view to the same object, a meeting of above a hundred deputies of the opposition was held in the Place de la Madeleine on Sunday, at which a public manifesto was agreed on, stating that "they have recognised that the address, such as it has been voted, constitutes a part of the majority, a flagrant and audacious violation of the rights of the minority; and that the Ministers have, by drawing their party into so exorbitant an act, at once infringed one of the most sacred principles of the constitution, violated in the persons of their representatives one of the essential rights of the citizens, and, by a measure of Ministerial safety, thrown over the country the most pernicious seeds of division and disorder."

"In such circumstances, they have found that their duties acquired a graver, a more imperious character, and that in the midst of those events which now agitate Europe, and Pre-occupy France, they could no longer abandon for a single instant the guardianship and the defence of the interests of the nation. The opposition will remain steady at its post, in order to watch and combat incessantly the counter-revolutionary policy, the audacity of which now excites the anxiety of the whole country."

"As to the right of meeting of the citizens, a right which the Ministers seem willing to subordinate to their good pleasure, and confiscate to their profit, the meeting, unanimously convinced that this right, inherent in every free constitution, is, moreover, formally established by our laws, have determined upon resorting to every legal and constitutional means of maintaining it intact, and of consecrating it."

The resolution to hold the Reform banquet in Paris, in the teeth of the Ministerial menace, was adopted, without a single dissentient voice, by the deputies present, amounting to above one hundred.

It is said that such of the Mayors of the arrondissements of Paris as belong to the Opposition, have signified their intention of resigning their functions if the Government should attempt any resistance to the intended banquet of the 12th arrondissement.

A report prevails that M. Rambuteau, Prefect of the Seine, as well as M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police, has resigned.

*La Semaine* says:—"The members of the Chamber of Peers to whom invitations have been sent to attend the banquet of the twelfth arrondissement, are six in number—the Duke d'Harcourt, the Prince de la Moskowa, M. de Boissy, M. Lanjuinais, M. d'Alton Shée, and another, whom we refrain from naming at present, because, if we are well informed, he has not announced that he accepts the invitation."

A commission, nominated by the Minister of the Marine for inspecting the transatlantic steamers, ceded by the Government to the company of Herout and Handel, with a view to ascertain the present condition of these ships, and lay down the basis of a re-organisation of this service, has commenced its operations by visiting at Havre the *Philadelphia* and *New York*, and thence is gone to Cherbourg to examine the *Union*.

The usual receptions at the Chateau have been quite re-established, and the King appears to enjoy his former health. He drives out each afternoon to Neuilly, or some of the other Royal pleasure grounds near Paris, where he walks.

Amongst the many statements in the journals which the state of affairs has called forth, is one to the effect that the Government having experienced much anxiety in consequence of "the situation," General Jacqueminot had called together the Colonels of the National Guard of Paris, and questioned them as to the spirit which prevailed in their respective legions, and that he had received answers not calculated to reassure a Cabinet which contemplated means of armed repression. It is also said that General Sebastiani had taken similar steps in relation to the superior officers of the garrison of the capital, whose answers brought no other assurance than that the Line would support the National Guard, but that any independent action, in case of a popular movement, could not be relied on.

The Government has caused to be deposited in the barracks, and especially in those of the 11th arrondissement, munitions and rations for eight days, and also axes and other implements, as if for an approaching action.

The National Guard is busier than ever in preparing a demonstration in support of the Reform movement. The commanders have convoked their officers, in order to ascertain their opinions; and addresses are in preparation to be presented to the Opposition, urging firmness, legality, and resistance. The Municipal Council have sent a collective address to M. de Rambuteau, prefect of the Seine, warning him against the danger of forcibly resisting the projected banquet, which is fixed for Sunday next (to-morrow.) At a meeting of the Opposition deputies, on Monday, resolutions were passed, the purport of which did not transpire, but it was assured that no time would be lost in giving a solemn and peaceful form to a manifestation which will be the more imposing from having for its object the assertion of sacred rights. The address of the Chamber was presented at the Tuilleries on Monday evening, the Opposition deputies being absent.

Fifteen Opposition deputies had met at the house of M. Billault, and resolved not to attend the proposed banquet, but also to decline attending at the Tuilleries on the presentation of the address.

For the purpose of the proposed banquet of the Liberal party, General Thiers, a distinguished member of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, has placed his house (situate in the Champs Elysées) at the disposal of the party, and there the dinner will take place. Not fewer than 600 guests are expected to be present.

Letters from Marseilles say that M. Del Carretto had disembarked at the Lazaretto, protected by the quarantine office and the police. The Neapolitans and Sicilians at Marseilles, many of whom were driven from their country by his pitiless orders, assembled in large numbers to witness the humiliation of the fallen Minister of Police, but no attempt was made to offer him any indignity or insult.

##### SPAIN.

We have news from Madrid to the 9th inst. It had been resolved to send a mission to Berlin, in order to induce Prussia to recognise the succession of the heirs of the Duchess de Montpensier. It was stated that another intervention on the part of Spain in Portugal was probable, and a note strongly deprecating such a step had been presented by Mr. Bulwer. The Emperor of Morocco has protested against the occupation by Spain of the Chaffarine Islands. Mr. Henderson, the agent of the bondholders, had arrived at Madrid, and had an interview with the Minister of Finance and Mr. Bulwer. The result, it was stated, would be satisfactory to the bondholders. General Aluix had been recalled to Madrid.

The *Herold* announces that the Government had ordered a steam frigate, of 350 horse power, to proceed to Naples, to protect the persons and property of Spanish subjects. It further states that it was expected that M. Martinez de la Rosa would shortly leave Madrid on his embassy to Rome, the political difficulties and considerations which had hitherto prevented him from setting out, having been brought to a conclusion.

##### PORTUGAL.

From Lisbon we have advices to the 9th inst. The daily debates in either House are now assuming a character of interest; the first matters disposed of have been the Addresses to her Majesty in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The tenor of these documents differs but in small degree from the general style in similar cases. The state of the finances is, however, admitted to be most deplorable, and the necessity of increased and heavy taxation is insisted upon; and this, with extraordinary economies, are stated to be the only means that present themselves by which the country can be saved. The only political matter connected with the Addresses worthy of note, is contained in the one from the Lower House, where it is declared that rigid inquiry is necessary to ascertain

whether the dignity of the Crown, or her Majesty's Royal prerogative, have in any way been offended by the terms of the convention entered into, by which her Majesty granted an amnesty to her subjects lately in arms. This particular paragraph has attracted notice, as seemingly indicative of a desire less to conciliate than to revert to harsh measures.

Taking advantage of the slight debate upon the Address in the Upper Chamber, Costa Cabral seized upon the occasion to enter upon his long-promised explanation and defence of his conduct, both as regards the public acts of his administration and the still more grave charges preferred against him of personal corruption. His speech commenced on the 31st, and was continued for three days.

We also learn that much sickness still prevailed in the British squadron at Lisbon. From January 2 to February 2, there had been 48 cases of small pox on board the *St. Vincent*, out of which twelve cases had proved fatal. From the 3rd February to the 9th instant, only two more slight cases had appeared, in two midshipmen on board that ship. All the other cases of influenza in the other ships of the squadron were rapidly on the decline when the packet left Lisbon. The influenza, too, was also very general on board the French frigate *Psyché*, in the Tagus.

A great sensation had been caused in Lisbon by the rumour that a note from our Government had formally announced to the Portuguese Ministry, that the Protocol was not yet fulfilled, as the present House of Deputies was not considered to be freely or legally elected. The Minister of the Kingdom had summoned the members of the House of Deputies to a conference. The result was not known.

## ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 3d state that at that date the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The King had fixed the 7th for the troops to take the oath of fidelity to the constitution, and the grand ceremony of taking the oath by the King; and the great powers of the State having raised the question as to the church in which it should take place, the King rejected that of the Holy Ghost, as it was there that Ferdinand the First swore fidelity to the first Constitution, which he afterwards violated. The King would not take the oath in a building where a Royal perjury had been committed. There is no truth in the report that the Austrian Ambassador had protested against the grant of a constitution. He may have stated that his Government would see the change with displeasure; but he has gone no farther, and maintains the most absolute reserve, appearing to be waiting for instructions from Vienna. Up to the 29th ult., the happy turn which events had taken at Naples was unknown at Messina. General Nunziante, who was still blockaded in the citadel, had attempted a sortie, in which he sustained heavy losses, and left his artillery in the power of the insurgents. Furious at this check, he returned to the citadel, and began to bombard the town; but, fortunately, the protests of the foreign consuls, the Captain of the *Thetis*, British ship, and that of the Captain of an American ship of war, put an end to this barbarous proceeding. A commission was to leave Naples on the 1st, to treat with the Provisional Government of Sicily. The commission is so composed as to give great satisfaction to the people. An English steamer from Messina arrived at Naples on the 31st ult., with despatches for the British Ambassador. One of the Secretaries immediately set out for Rome to see Lord Minto, who started almost directly afterwards for Naples, where he arrived on the 3rd.

The latest advices from Sicily announce that the movement is now general throughout the island. Trapani, Girgenti, Catania, and other towns have followed the example of Palermo. At Trapani and Girgenti, the revolution was completed without bloodshed. At Catania there was some fierce fighting with the military, who are reported to have lost 140 men in killed and wounded. Blood has also been shed at Messina—the people stormed the fort of Castellazzo, which commands the town. The garrison quartered at Reggio (Calabria) was compelled to retire, and there was a general rising throughout that province. The King had granted to Sicily the Constitution of 1812, which had been accepted by the insurgents, on the condition that the Prince Royal (now 12 years old) should reside at Palermo as viceroy, a regency being established until he shall attain his majority, and a separate parliament to be established at Palermo. An amnesty was proclaimed, from which, however, were excepted the emigrants of 1821. All the fortifications of Sicily were surrendered to the insurgents, and all the troops had returned to Naples.

In Sardinia the King, anticipating an application from the municipalities of Turin and Genoa, has granted the French Constitution to his subjects. A proclamation issued by him, and published in Turin on the 8th, announces its bases. The principles on which it is founded are nearly those of the French charter. The greatest rejoicings had taken place at Turin on the 9th, on account of the granting of the new Constitution. A statue to the King had been voted by the municipality.

On the 4th the Junta of Palermo, which had hitherto acted as a Provisional Government, published a proclamation in the new journal, *Il Cittadino*, in which the General Committee of Palermo constituted itself the Provisional Government of all Sicily, and resolved itself into Committees of War, Finance, Justice, the Interior, and Commerce and Public Instruction. The President of the Provisional Government thus formed is Admiral Ruggero Settimo.

On the 5th, after an obstinate conflict, Colonel Gross, who commanded the fort of Castellamare, had consented to surrender it to the Provisional Government, and was permitted to embark with the garrison on three steam-vessels which were lying in the port. By the terms of the capitulation the troops were allowed to retain their arms and baggage, and an exchange of prisoners was made. These were the last of the Neapolitan troops which had remained at Palermo.

Letters from Rome, of the 2nd instant, announce that the Pope intended to grant constitutional institutions to his people. His Holiness had sent for Father Ventura, who had of late retired from public affairs, to consult him on the subject.

The Florence journals of the 6th concur in stating that Austria is making extraordinary efforts to overawe the Liberal party in Italy. One of those journals announces that the little army of the Duke of Modena has been formally incorporated with that of Austria, and placed under the immediate orders of General Radetsky. Another mentions a report that the Emperor of Austria has demanded from the King of Sardinia, that Alexandria shall be given up to Austria. It is known that Charles Albert has been strengthening the defences of Alexandria, as if he had anticipated something of the kind stated in the Florence journal.

Advices from Bologna, of the 4th instant, state that the proclamation of the Constitution at Naples had been celebrated there by a grand *fête*, in which the authorities themselves had joined. The people cried, "Down with the Dog-fores!" *Viva the Constitution!* Death to the Austrians! Let us march to the assistance of our brethren in Lombardy."

Letters from Verona announce the arrest of Count Emile during the night-time, his crime being that of having transmitted to Milan the money collected at Veroia for the wounded and maimed of the 3rd ult. He has been transferred to the fortress of Legnano.

The Municipal Council have presented a petition to the Viceroy of Lombardy at Milan, praying for Reform. To this the Viceroy has replied that the Emperor listens to all reasonable demands, legally presented.

It is generally understood that the Emperor Ferdinand had written to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, enjoining him as an Archduke of Austria not to grant a constitution to his subjects. Should he comply with that injunction, and his people demand the promised constitution, fears were entertained that an Austrian army would enter into and occupy the Tuscan territory, as they have entered into and occupy Parma and Modena.

## SWITZERLAND.

In the sitting of the Swiss Diet, of the 9th instant, the Committee of Nine made the following propositions:—1. That the Cantons of the late Sonderbund, which have not yet paid up their proportion of the expenses of the war, be required to do so on or before the 20th inst., at the latest; 2. That such Cantons as shall fail in making this payment within the prescribed time, in a manner satisfactory to the Federal Government, shall be occupied by the Federal troops, which will, in that case, be supported and paid by such Cantons respectively; and, 3. That the Federal staff shall be dissolved.

In the sitting of the Grand Council of Basle, on the 9th instant, Deputy Schönböck proposed to insert the following clauses in the project for the revision of the Pact:—

1. That every Swiss should have the right to belong to whatever confession of faith he thought fit, and to openly fulfil the duties imposed upon him by the same in every part of the Confederation.

2. That religion was in no way to be connected with political questions.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 22. It will, therefore, come under discussion.

The *Suisse de Berne* says:—"It results from the returns of the contingents furnished by the fifteen Cantons for the expedition against the Sonderbund, that all these Cantons, with the exception of Basle, where the contingent was not completed by 33 men, sent much larger forces than they were bound to send. Zurich had 6756 over the contingent due, Berne 11,165, and the other Cantons in proportion. Altogether they supplied 48,000 men more than they were bound to send. There were 172 pieces of artillery, and 88 on the ramparts of Geneva."

Letters from Geneva, of the 11th, report that M. James Fazy, the President of the Council of State, and the other members of that body, had resigned. The cause of this proceeding is reported to be the refusal of the Grand Council to entertain certain measures against the freedom of the press proposed by M. James Fazy, in consequence of his having been injuriously misrepresented in the *Journal de Genève*, as he thinks, by the instigation of some foreign agent. The Grand Council recommending that the ordinary tribunals should be resorted to, to afford redress if the law had been transgressed by the journal in question, had passed a resolution that the members of the Council of State should be requested to withdraw their resignations. If this request should not be complied with, it was expected that another Council of State would be elected.

The Russian Government has instructed its representative to inform the Diet that it fully approves of the notes presented to that body by the Governments of Prussia, Austria, and France.

## PRUSSIA.

The *Berlin State Gazette* contains the Prussian budget for the present year, according to which the whole amount of income amounts to 64,556,379 thalers, and the expenses of Government are calculated to exactly the same amount, or about half a million more than in 1847. Copies of this document have, for the first time, been forwarded from the Board of Finance to every member of the United Diet, so that his Majesty seems anxious to comply with all reasonable claims of his subjects.

The official *Gazette of Prussia* publishes a Royal decree, establishing an Evangelical Consistory at Berlin, to regulate the religious affairs of the kingdom. The Minister of Public Worship is appointed President, and the college is to consist of an equal number of clergy and laymen.

## GERMAN STATES.

**BAVARIA.**—From Munich, under date of the 10th instant, we have news of disturbances having been produced by the students of the University, who had formed themselves into two political associations, having distinctive badges. One of them, being patronized by Lola Montes, had been the cause of exciting hostilities between the parties, and the result had been that the partisans of the lady in question, having been assailed violently in the streets, took refuge in a tavern. The students, thus attacked, appealed to Lola, who came out to their assistance. She was pursued, and fled to the Austrian embassy, where, however, she found the gates closed against her. The King, in the meanwhile, being informed of the row, came to the assistance of Lola, and, taking her on his arm, they both entered a church, from which the lady immediately issued, pistol in hand. She was, however, disarmed by a man, who seized her by the throat. She was ultimately extricated by gendarmes, who brought her to the Palace. The garrison was put under arms, and the University ordered to be closed for a year. Riots ensued, the populace taking part with the students.

The Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Munich on the 11th inst., says:—"King Louis has yielded. The Countess de Landsfeld had been ordered to depart, and the decree suspending the lectures of the University, repealed. This concession of the King probably saved his Throne, for the irritation of the entire population, including the nobility, the Princes of the Royal Family, and even the officers of the army, against the King, on account of his scandalous conduct, has been roused to the highest pitch. During the last year the Spanish decree reigned in Bavaria, and her will had become the law of the land. King Louis had become the slave of Lola Montes, who prevailed upon him to change his Ministry three times in one year. The Bavarian people, however phlegmatic and patient, could not bear that yoke any longer.

"This morning, on hearing of the decree relative to the suppression of the University, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens met at the Town-House, and resolved to send a deputation to the King, to demand the expulsion of Lola Montes, and the revocation of the decree. The Palace was entirely surrounded with troops and gendarmes. The King, enraged at the demand of the people, and at the refusal of the troops to attack the people assembled on the Palace-square, had sent in all haste to Augsburg for a reinforcement of Light Cavalry, which was to be forwarded by the railway. But when the deputation of the city, with the Mayor at its head, came before him—when the Ministers, the Councillors of State, and even the Princes, his sons, described to him the danger to which he exposed his Crown by his obstinacy, his Majesty at last yielded. Otherwise, we should probably have another throne vacant, and an ex-King in more in Europe. Never was so great an irritation of the people witnessed in Germany. It was believed a moment the King repented having made those concessions, for two hours afterwards he was seen to arrive at the residence of his mistress to take leave of her; but Lola Montes was already gone, accompanied by the maledictions of all honest men. The people had broken open the doors of the house, and were actually demolishing it. The troops quietly looked on, and the King, finding his authority disregarded, returned to his palace with tears in his eyes. Considerable excitement still prevails, and cries of joy are heard in every direction. Unfortunately the affray was attended with bloodshed. Two students, the sons of high functionaries of the State, have been mortally wounded. The officer of the gendarmes who commanded the attack had been arrested and thrown into prison."

## UNITED STATES.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Cambria*, Captain Harrison, we have advices from New York to the 29th ult., and Halifax to the 1st instant.

The *Cambria* has brought £10,000 in specie on freight.

A Whig "caucus," held at Washington on the 28th ult., had determined to recommend a national convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President.

Congress is still in full deliberation upon the measure for continuing the war with Mexico. The bill asking for the ten new regiments is still in the Senate.

The Treasury would very soon need replenishing. According to the estimates of the Secretary, 18,000,000 dollars would be needed before the 30th of June next. Accordingly, a bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, authorising a loan to that amount, limiting the interest to six per cent. for a stock having twenty years to run, and which must not be sold under par.

The approaching Presidential election was becoming the all-absorbing topic. All parties seemed to admit that to discuss the merits of the several candidates was some months too early; and yet all were plunging into that political vortex with an ardour and a zeal that might reasonably be expected only a few weeks before the day of election.

General Scott, commanding the army in Mexico, had been suspended. A court of inquiry has been ordered for the purpose of investigating the recent difficulties in the army.

## MEXICO.

By this arrival we also learn that a treaty of peace had been concluded by the American Commissioner, Mr. Tlilt, in conjunction with General Scott. It is said the terms are disapproved of by the Cabinet at Washington.

A train, under the command of Colonel Miles, had been attacked and plundered by a guerilla party. The loss of goods falls principally on the merchants, one English house losing 54,000 dollars. The French and Spanish merchants recovered their goods by paying smartly. The portion of the train cut off had incautiously lagged behind. Colonel Miles could not wait for them to come up, but left a guard of 25 men behind, which was totally inadequate against the sudden onset of 400 guerrilleros.

## CANADA.

The elections had taken place, and the Radical party had gained the majority. In the city of Montreal formidable riots had taken place, and the mob held possession of the place for two days.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, attended a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House, in the course of the morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performance at the Lyceum theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suites consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Madame de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, took an early walk in the pleasure grounds adjoining Buckingham Palace before church. All the Royal children took pony and walking exercise during the forenoon in the grounds. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, and also the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock in the afternoon. Count de Reventlow, the Danish Minister, had an audience of the Queen, to present the official notification of the death of his Majesty the late King of Denmark, and also to present his credentials from his present Sovereign. His Excellency was introduced by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, on his return from his mission to Switzerland, and to take leave on his departure for Constantinople. Mr. David Morier was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Viscount Palmerston, on the termination of his mission in Switzerland. Her Majesty gave audience to Viscount Palmerston. The Queen was attended by the Earl of Morley, Lord in Waiting; and Col. Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting. Her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, visited the Princess Sophia, at her residence at Kensington. The Royal children took their usual airings. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performances of the French Plays with their presence in the evening. The Royal suites consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch.

On Tuesday the Queen, attended by the Marchioness of Douro and Colonel Buckley, honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim and Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, visited the British Museum. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Count Arthur Mensdorff, and attended by Capt. the Hon. A. Gordon and Baron Fritsch, left town in the course of the morning for Windsor, to join the hunt. The illustrious party returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their accustomed airings. The Royal dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, included their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Count Arthur Mensdorff, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, the Right Honourable Sir John Hobhouse, and Baron Fritsch.

On Wednesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived in town from her residence, Frogmore House, near Windsor, and visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, where her Royal Highness arrived at half-past one o'clock. The Royal Duchess partook of a *déjeuner* with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg. At three o'clock, the Duchess of Kent left the Palace, on her return to Frogmore House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg rode out on horseback, attended by Baron Fritsch. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise in the Royal gardens. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performance at Drury Lane Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Marchioness of Douro, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, and Baron Fritsch.

The Marchioness of Douro has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

**THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.**—His Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, is on the eve of leaving England for Vienna, accompanied by the Countess Dietrichstein and Count Potocki. The 1st proximo is fixed for the departure of his Excellency and suite. The Count and Countess, it is said, will be absent about five or six months; but a rumour prevails that his Excellency's return is somewhat uncertain.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.**—On Tuesday, the forty-third annual general meeting of the governors of the above hospital was held at the Institution in Bloomfield-street, Moorfields, the Rev. J. Russell, D.D., in the chair. The report stated that during the past year, 199 in-patients had been admitted, and 7672 out-patients had received the benefit of the charity, being a total of 7871 persons, an increase over the previous year of 662. The financial statement showed the income from all sources, including a balance last year of £547 13s., to be £1794 16s. 4d.; and the expenditure left in hand £275 1s. 2d., which would, however, be swallowed up in the liquidation of outstanding liabilities. An increased sum of £280 per annum is required to maintain its present usefulness. Upwards of 190,000 persons have been received since 1805. The report was adopted, and the Committee and other officers chosen, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

**THE HUNTERIAN ORATION** was on Monday delivered by Mr. R. D. Grainger, in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn-fields, which was crowded in every part by the Fellows and members of the College, together with some distinguished visitors, including Sir R. Peel, the Dean of Westminster, the Bishop of Norwich, the President of the College of Physicians, Mr. Justice Erle, and Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P. In the evening, the President and Council of the College entertained a distinguished party at the Freemasons' Tavern.

**THE TITHES REDEMPTION TRUST.**—On Wednesday, a meeting of the members of this society was held at their office, in Abingdon-street, Westminster. Lord John Manners presided. There were also present, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Spranger, the Rev. Messrs. J. T. Russell, Swan, Denne, Mallett, &c., Mr. G. H. Drew, and other supporters of the society. The secretary stated that he had sent copies of the prospectus to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and to all the bishops, most of whom concurred in their views. He had received communications from a great number of persons, some of whom were willing to give up the tithes they held as lay improPRIATORS for a fair consideration. Several new subscribers had been added to their list since the last meeting, and many applications had been made for advice how to act where there were chances for getting tithes restored. He then read a long list of suggestions which he had received for carrying out the object they supported. A discussion ensued, in which Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord John Manners, the Rev. Mr. Mallett, Mr. Dingwell, and the Rev. Mr. Scott took part; after which a committee was appointed, and the meeting adjourned till a future day.

**ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this very excellent institution, founded in 1827, and of which her Majesty is the patron, was celebrated on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; George Hudson, Esq., M.P., presided on the occasion. Among the company present were, the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, S. H. Walpole, Esq., M.P., A. W. Roberts, Jun., Esq., &c. The number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner was about 300. The list of subscriptions read by the Secretary amounted to £1357.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.**—On Sunday morning, between twelve and one, as Mr. Joseph Archer, of Pleasant-place, St. George's, was passing over Southwark-bridge, when near the centre he was met by two men, one of whom, without uttering a word, knocked him down by a violent blow on the head, inflicted, it is supposed, with a life-preserver, rendering him insensible; whilst in this state the ruffians rifled his person of two five-pound Bank of England notes and four sovereigns. On recovering, he made his way to the toll-gate, and gave the alarm, but the fellows had escaped.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 12.**—The births exceed the deaths again this week; the last few weeks formed striking exceptions to this general rule. The births registered within the district included by the bills of mortality, were 1457 in number, of which 777 were males, and 680 females. Last week the total births were 1367. The deaths this week are 1324 in number, of which 674 were males, and 650 females. Last week the number was 1478. At present the excess over the weekly average for the last five winters is 217. The deaths from influenza have fallen to 47, the weekly average for the last five winters being, however, only 3. The deaths from small-pox are this week 33—nearly double the average—which during the last five winters has been 17. The deaths from bronchitis are still rather numerous—namely, 121, the average being 61. The meteorological report shows the temperature to have been 6.1 degrees above the average for the corresponding week during the last twenty-five years. The general direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the sum of its horizontal movement at Greenwich during the week was 1746 miles. The sum of the rain was 86 inches.

**THE TEA TRADE, Feb. 14.**—The deliveries of tea last week were 505,237lb., being 50,000lb. less than in the preceding week. The market has been well supported, the demand being steady.

## GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

At the present moment, when the public mind is so largely occupied with the subject of "National Defences," the accompanying illustrations of one of the most effective provisions made by the Government for this patriotic object, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers. They will, also, be interesting, as showing with what regularity and precision the courses of instruction and discipline are ordered in this extensive and liberal institution, within whose tutelage are clothed, maintained, and educated eight hundred children, destined to man our "wooden walls," as well as to extend the blessings of civilisation in many an unexplored clime.

It will be seen that the present efficient condition of these schools has been of gradual growth, and the result of large experience; more especially as we are enabled, by aid from official sources, to present the reader with all the system of management in all its leading details.

The Royal Hospital Schools are divided into two distinct departments, which are designated, respectively, "the Upper School" and "the Lower School."

## THE UPPER SCHOOL.

Is the old "Greenwich Hospital School," and in it are clothed, boarded, and educated, 400 boys, the sons of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines; and of officers and seamen of the Merchant service. Of these, 100 boys, sons of Commissioned and Ward-room Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, are nominated by the First Lord of the Admiralty. The remaining 300 boys, sons of officers of the above, or inferior rank, and of private Seamen or Marines, who have served, or are serving in the Royal Navy, as well as of officers and seamen in the merchant service—are nominated by the Patrons of the School, who exercise their privilege in rotation, as vacancies occur.

The Patrons are the Lords of the Admiralty, the First Secretary to the Admiralty; the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; five Commissioners of the Hospital; and the Chairman of the Patriotic Fund.

The qualifications for admission to this School are, that the candidates shall have attained ten, and not have exceeded eleven, years of age; be free from mental or bodily infirmity; be able to read fluently; to write small text well; and to work the first four rules of arithmetic with facility and accuracy.

In their fourteenth year, they are selected at a quarterly examination by the Chaplain, the Rev. George Fisher, M.A., for transfer to the Nautical School, which will be presently described.

The Instruction in the Upper School, which is conducted by the Rev. James Hill, M.A., the Head Master, embraces the usual subjects of a general English Education; and such branches of the Mathematics as are necessary for the study of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; including Geometry, Algebra, and elementary Trigonometry; and, in connexion with these, the elements of Astronomy, with Mathematical and Physical Geography.

The School is divided into four Classes, each having its respective Master, with an Assistant-Master for the first Class.

By a Letter Order from the Admiralty, the Head-Master is authorised to have six Pupil-Teachers, selected from the Boys, (of either School,) to assist him in the duties of the School, and be themselves instructed in the art of Teaching, in order to their after employment in a similar capacity in the Royal Navy. Lectures on Chemistry, Magnetism, Light, and Optical Instruments, are delivered from time to time by three Masters, to the whole of the Boys of the Hospital Schools; in such wise that each Boy, during his Term, attends a Course of 160 Lectures.

On being transferred to the Nautical School, which is conducted by Mr. Edward Kiddle, and his Assistants, the Boys receive their strictly professional education. The Course includes Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, (both theoretical and practical), Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; instruction in the use of the Sextant, Reflecting Circle, Azimuth Compass, and the Artificial Horizon; and the number of Observations recorded, is, at least, 100,000 per annum.

Mr. Kiddle, the Head Master, is a Member of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has the reputation of being one of the best observers with the Sextant in the world. This may, in a great measure, account for the extraordinary expertness of the youths under his tuition, in the very difficult use of this instrument; many of the pupils being competent to take from 6 to 10 altitudes, (which can be confirmed in), in ten minutes.

Under Mr. John Riddle, aided by Mr. Mugeridge, the Boys are instructed in chart drawing; and many of their charts are elegantly executed.

On half-holidays, the Boys are taken on the Thames in boats, and instructed in the practice of Marine Surveying, by Mr. J. Riddle, Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Mugeridge, the Junior Masters of the Nautical School.

Many instances might be related of the Boys having distinguished themselves as navigators. One of them, whilst still an apprentice, was appointed to the command of a whaler, to navigate seas where coral reefs and shoals abound; and he made a most successful voyage. Several cases, too, have occurred of Boys from this School having been appointed officers on board merchant ships, at the early age of seventeen years. Mr. Robert Calder Allan, the able Master of H.M.S. *Blenheim*, received his education in this School, and was the first officer that obtained a first-class *extra* certificate at the Trinity House examination.

Her Majesty's Government gives annually eight Masters'-Assistantships in the Navy to Boys from the Nautical School, with an outfit equivalent to £20 for each; and also provides all other Boys, on their leaving the Schools for the naval or merchant service, with a chest, bedding, clothing, drawing instruments, &c. These facts sufficiently attest the importance which the Government attaches to the Institution.

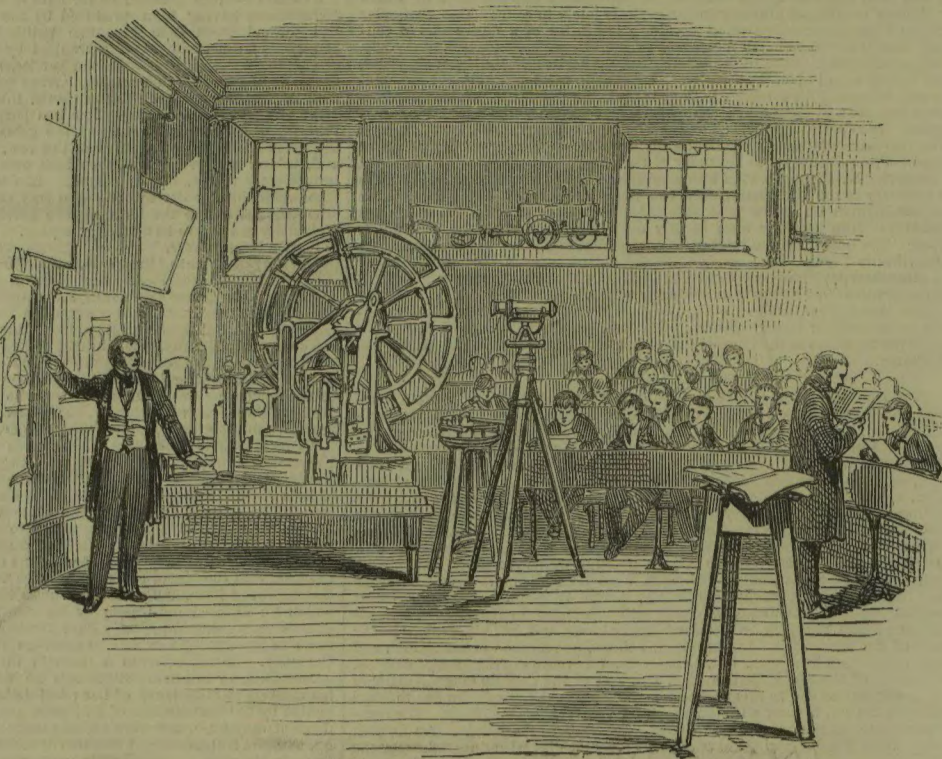
## THE LOWER SCHOOL.

Consists of 400 Boys, the sons of Warrant and Petty Officers and Seamen, and of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Marines, who have served, or are serving in the Royal Navy. They are eligible from nine to twelve years of age, and quit the Institution at fifteen, when they are sent to sea in her Majesty's Navy.

## GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.



UPPER SCHOOL.—THE REV. J. HILL'S CLASS-ROOM.—MATHEMATICS AND OPTICS.



LOWER SCHOOL.—LESSON ON STEAM MACHINERY.—MR. E. HUGHES, HEAD-MASTER.

The Candidates must be free from impediment of speech, or other infirmity. They derive their claims of admission from the comparative merits, services, and sufferings, of the father in the Royal Navy; regard being also had to the number and destitution of the family. The vacancies are filled up strictly on this principle; the admissions being carefully selected from the list of candidates by three of the principal officers of the Hospital, subject to the approval of the Governor.

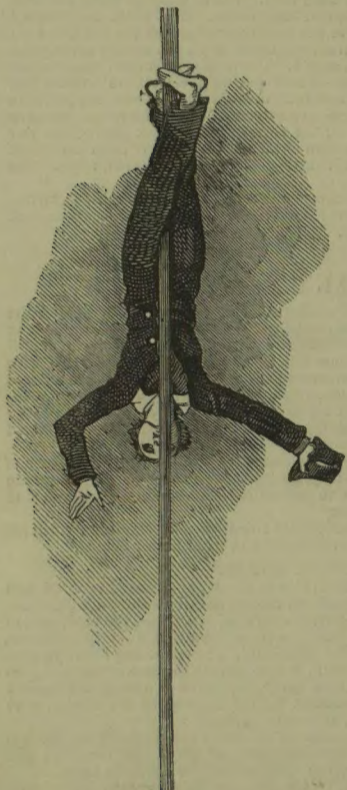
The course of Education embraces religious instruction and the ordinary

branches of English learning. In the first class, which is under the immediate tuition of Mr. E. Hughes, Head-Master, the course is extended to Geometry, Algebra, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, Engineering and Steam Machinery, Chart and Mechanical Drawing. The latter subjects are taught with especial reference to qualifying Boys for the Engineering department of her Majesty's Steam Navy.

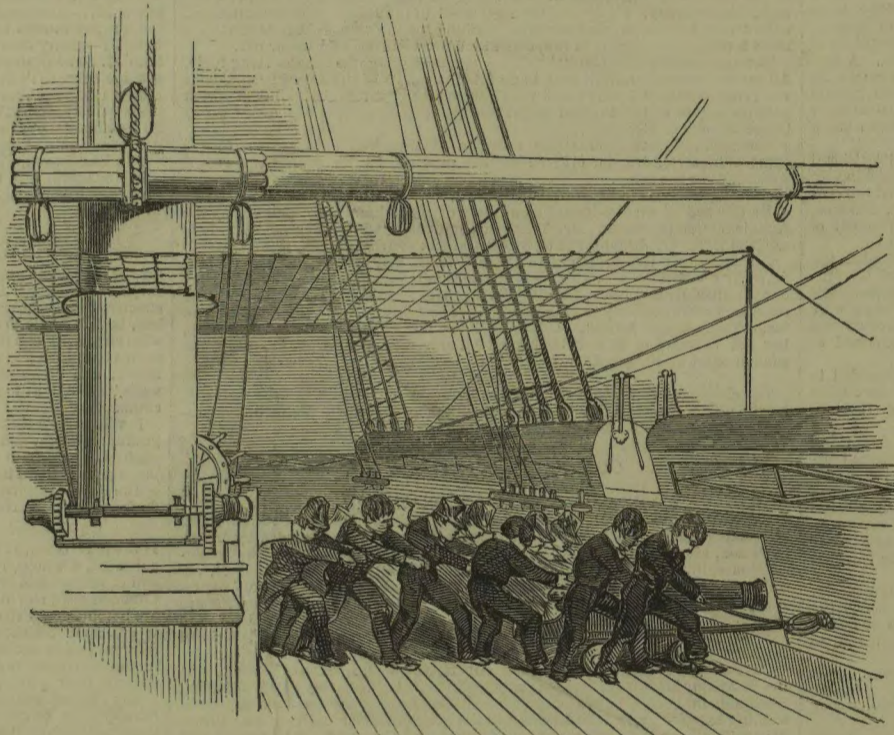
After a recent examination of this Class, by Mr. Loyd, the Chief Engineer of the Admiralty, he obtained the appointment of a certain number of Boys

annually, as engineers apprentices to the Steam Factory, at Woolwich Dock-yard.

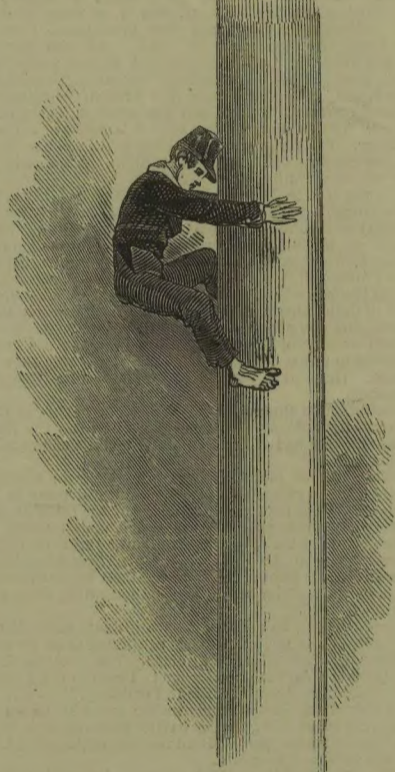
Professor Moseley, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and Inspector of the Greenwich Hospital and the Dockyard Schools, in his Report for 1845, laid before Parliament, says, with reference to the first class:—"Taking into my view that a great number of Boys received into the Lower School cannot read on their admission, that their residence in it is commonly limited to three years and that one third of their time is taken up in industrial occupations, I



GYMNASIUM.



EXERCISING GUNS.



GYMNASIUM.

consider the proficiency of this class a very remarkable result, not surpassed in any other elementary school in the kingdom, and an instructive example of that which may, under favourable circumstances, be achieved in elementary education."

This School (as a Government institution) was formerly called "the Royal Naval Asylum;" and was a separate establishment, under different management, and totally distinct from Greenwich Hospital.

The Naval Asylum was originally founded by a benevolent individual, Mr. Thompson, and was first conducted on a small scale at Paddington, supported by voluntary contributions. (See "Memoirs of Earl St. Vincent," vol. ii., p. 46.)

In 1805, this School was taken under the charge of the Government; Commissioners for its management were appointed by warrant of King George the Third; the sum of £20,000 was voted in aid of it by Parliament; and the Establishment was afterwards supported by national grants, included in the Navy Estimates.

In 1807, the Royal Naval Asylum, (then containing from 40 to 50 Boys,) was removed from Paddington to the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park. In 1809, the Establishment was enlarged, so as to accommodate 700 Boys and 300 Girls. In 1821, by warrant of King George the Fourth, the Royal Naval Asylum was united with the School of Greenwich Hospital, and placed under the

management of the Governors, Commissioners, and Directors thereof, for the time being. And, in 1829, by an Act of Parliament, (10 Geo. IV., cap. 25,) the general control of the Hospital and Schools, and of all appointments therein, became vested in the Admiralty.

The patronage possessed by the Chairman has been incidentally mentioned. It should, however, be explained that, in 1806, the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund at "Lloyd's," voted the sum of £40,000 for the Royal Naval School; and, in August of the above year, £61,000, 3 per Cent. Consols (then estimated at its equivalent) were transferred by the Committee into the names of Samuel Thornton and John Julius Angerstein, Esqrs., two of the Commis-



SAILMAKERS.



BLACKSMITHS.

## GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

stoners of the Royal Hospital for its use. By this grant, the Committee acquired some privileges in the nomination of Boys to the Upper and Lower Schools.

## THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Shortly after the removal of the Royal Naval Asylum from Paddington to the Ranger's Lodge, in Greenwich Park, two wings were erected to that building.

The centre and the east wing are appropriated to the Lower, and the west wing to the Upper School.

The wings contain the Boys' Class and School Rooms, Dormitories, Refectory, or Dinner Hall, and Chapel. Each wing has a handsome Doric façade, and is connected with the centre building by a colonnade of the Tuscan order; these colonnades forming a place of recreation for the Boys in wet weather. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out; and on the eastern side of it are the wash-houses, laundries, and other offices.

We now proceed to detail

## A DAY'S SCHOOL DUTIES.

The Boys rise every morning at about six o'clock; a quarter of an hour is occupied in the Dormitories in dressing, and each Boy has to say his prayers before leaving.

The Boys are then marched down to the play-ground, and the Company whose turn it is first to wash, are



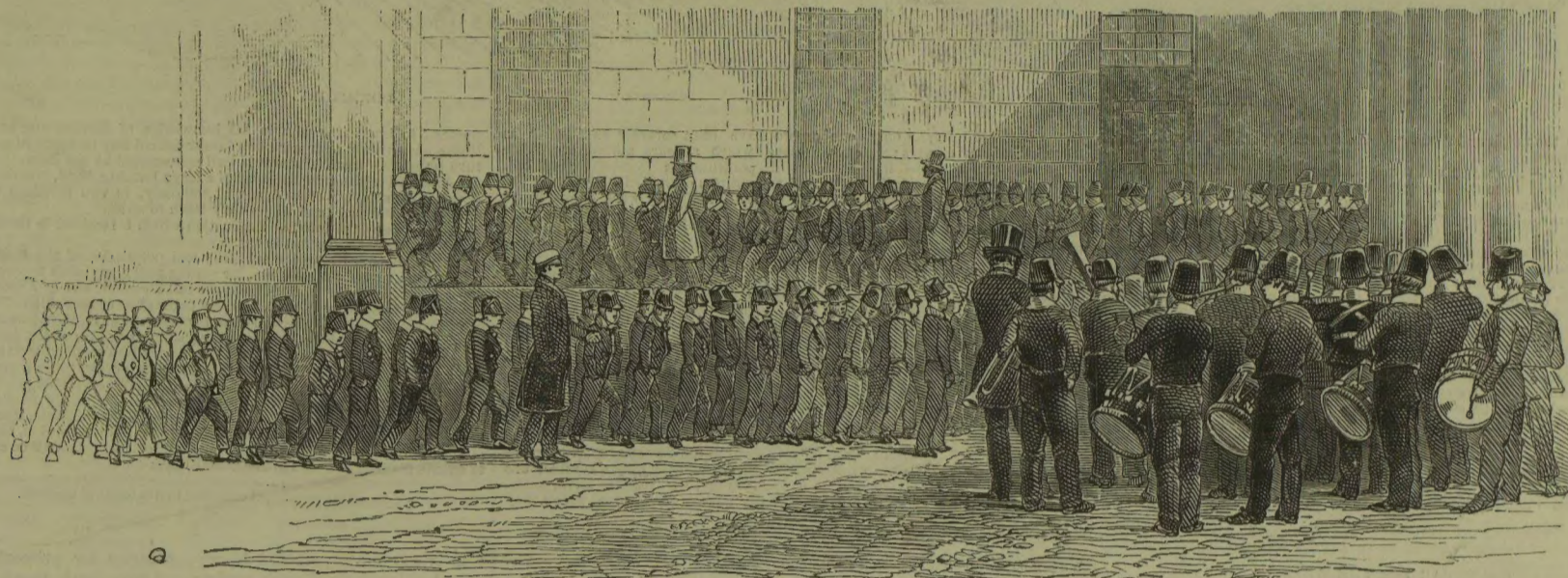
TAKING AND RECORDING SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS.

marched direct to the Lavatory. The interim is employed by the other Boys in cleaning their shoes, and brushing their caps.

By about a quarter to eight o'clock, the Boys are all dressed and washed. At a given signal from the bugle, they collect in military order, and are marched by the Sergeant over to the Dinner Hall. This occupies about twenty-five minutes, when the Boys are again marched out, and dismissed until about five minutes to nine o'clock, to amuse themselves in the playground. They then collect again, and are marched to their respective School-rooms; at eleven o'clock, they are allowed ten minutes in the play-ground; they then return to the School-rooms, and remain there till twelve o'clock, when they are again dismissed into the play-ground.

A certain number of Boys are then employed in Sword Exercise, Gymnastics, and Gunnery; and, at a quarter before one o'clock, all the Boys assemble, and, preceded by the Band, march to the Dining Hall. After dinner, they return to the play-ground; and, at five minutes before two, they are marched to School, as in the morning, ten minutes being allowed in the play-ground during the afternoon.

At five o'clock, the Boys again leave School, and amuse themselves in the ground until 10 minutes before six, when they have their supper. At about seven, they are marched to the Reading Rooms



MARCHING TO THE DINING HALL.

9 o'clock, they are marched to their Dormitories, where, having said their prayers, they retire to bed by half-past 9 o'clock.

Great attention is paid to the Dietary, which consists of cocoa and bread for breakfast; for dinner, meat and pudding on alternate days, with beer and potatoes; and bread and milk for supper. On each of the four annual festivals, and on Christmas Day, the Boys have roast beef and plum-pudding.

The quality of the food is very good and sufficient; as, from 30 to 50 lb. weight is frequently removed from the Hall table after dinner. Under no pretence whatever would the Lieut.-Superintendent suffer any meat to be served except such as is in strict accordance with the contract.

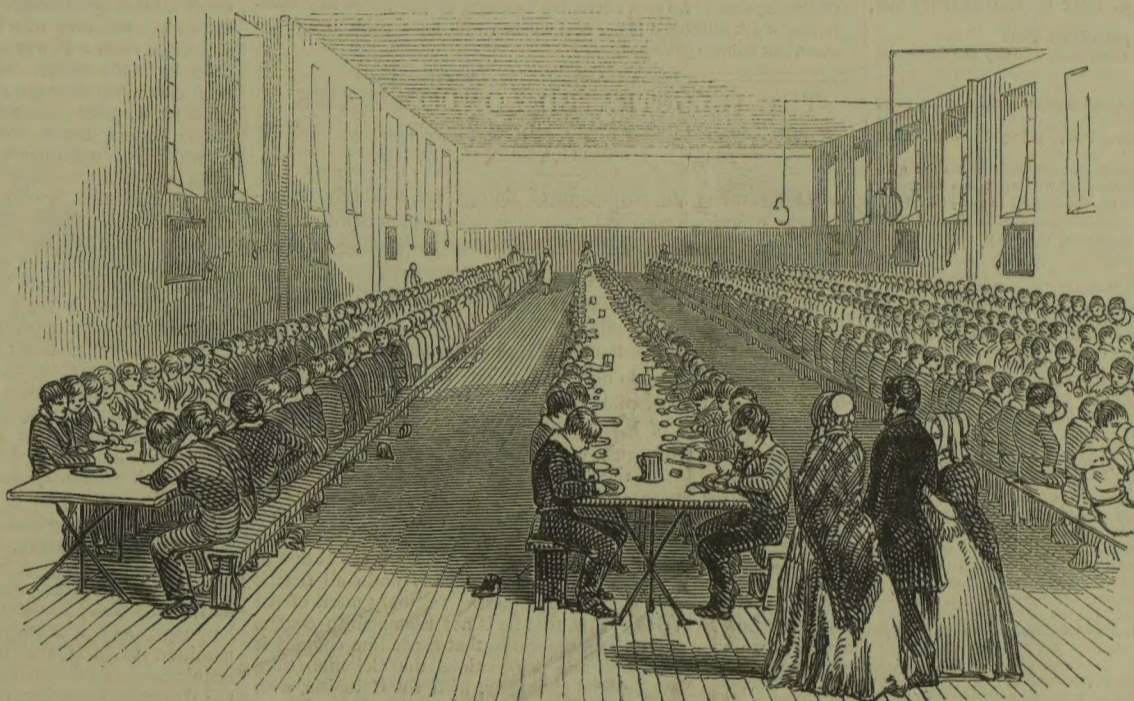
## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We conclude with an enumeration of our Artist's Illustrations, and a few additional details.

UPPER SCHOOL.—The Rev. James Hill's Class-Room.—This apartment is shown during a Lesson of Mathematics and Optics.

LOWER SCHOOL.—Here is shown the First Class receiving from Mr. E. Hughes, the Head Master, a Lesson on Steam Machinery, with especial reference to the Engineering Department of her Majesty's Steam Navy.

EXERCISING GUNS is the subject of the Illustration in the centre beneath the above. This is shown on board the Model Frigate, constructed in the school grounds for this purpose, and engraved in No. 68 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



DINNER.

GYMNASTICS.—The two side Illustrations show the descent and ascent of the pole, or model mast. In one of these exercises, the Boy places his hands round the pole, and his bare feet against it, and then runs up the pole without bringing his body in contact with it.

SAIL-MAKERS.—Here are shown Boys learning to make Sails and Hammocks, knotting and splicing, under the tuition of Condy, the well-known Hospital man.

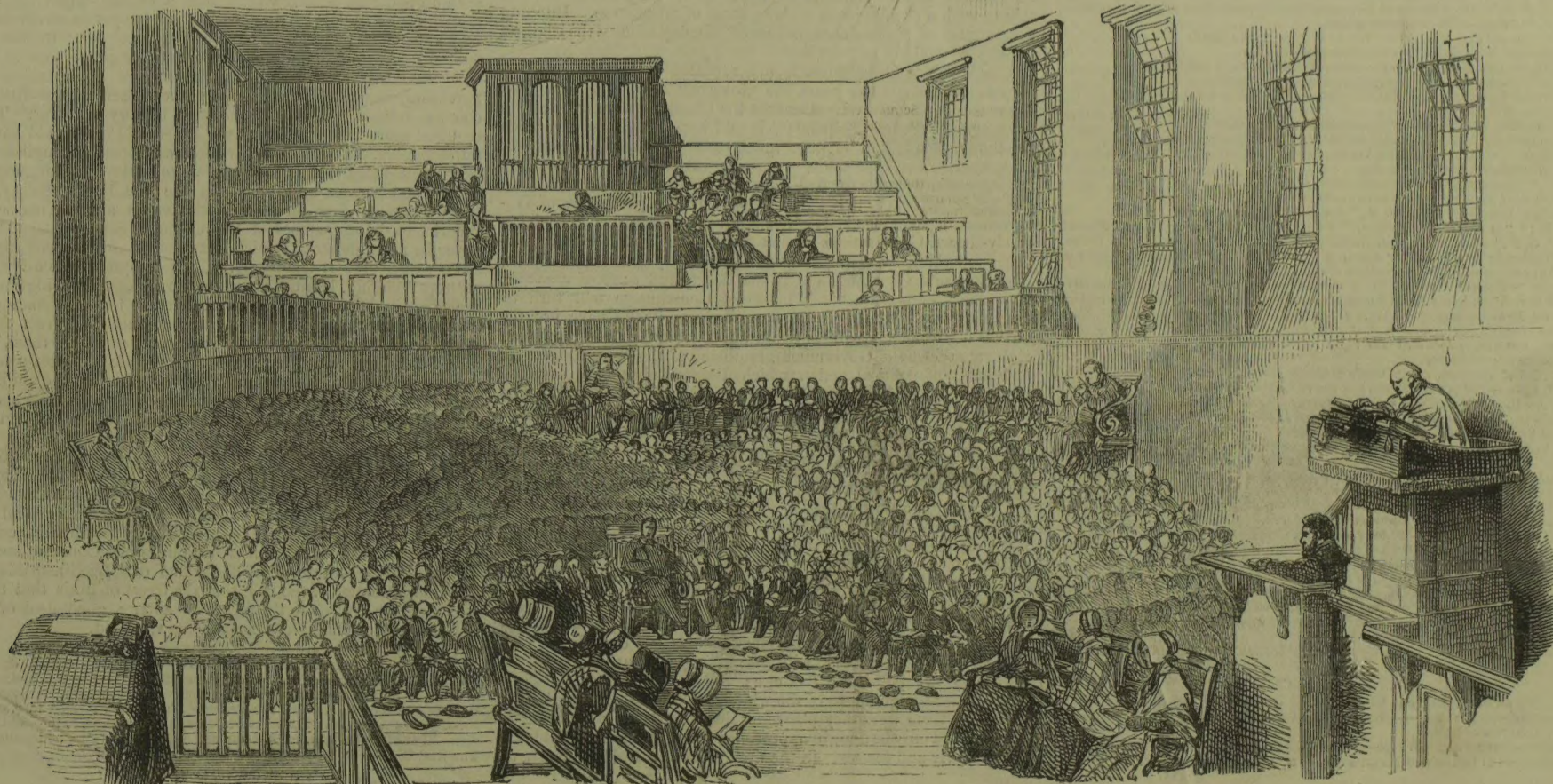
BLACKSMITHS.—Here are seen Boys at such smiths' work as is required for shipping.

SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS.—The Boys of the Upper School are here taking observations with the Sextant, and recording the same, accompanied by their Master.

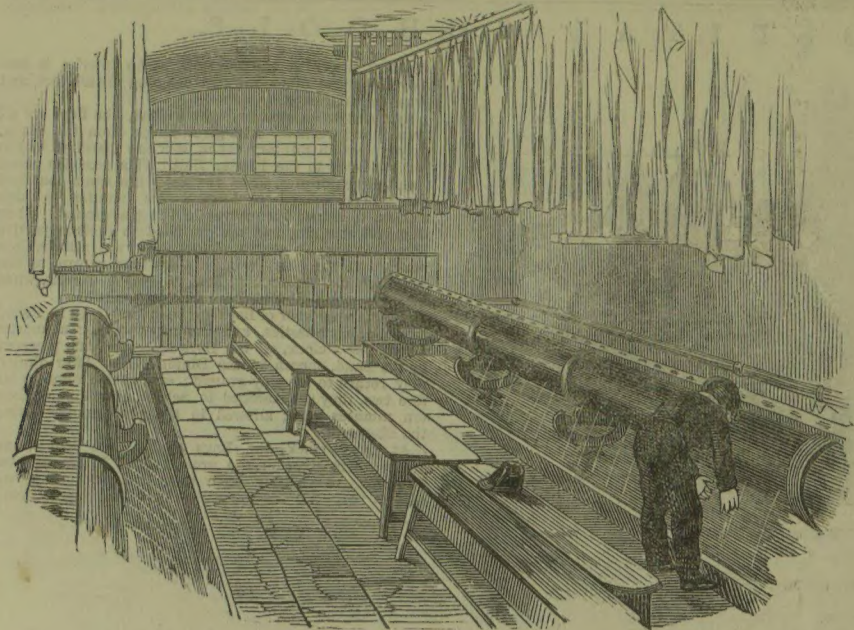
MARCHING TO THE DINING-HALL.—The Boys march to the Hall in the order here shown, whilst the Band plays a lively air. We may here add that the Boys of both Schools are frequently drilled, and put through a course of bodily exercise by experienced drill-masters; they are likewise instructed in music, in which many of them attain considerable proficiency.

THE DINNER.—The Boys having entered the Hall, take their places, silence is obtained, grace is said, and then silence until the Boys are told to begin their Dinner, during which they are allowed to converse.

THE CHAPEL.—In this large View is shown the location of the boys during Divine Service. The Band sit in the organ-loft; the Lower School next the organ; the Upper School under the Governor's Seat; and the Nurses and



THE CHAPEL.



THE LAVATORY.

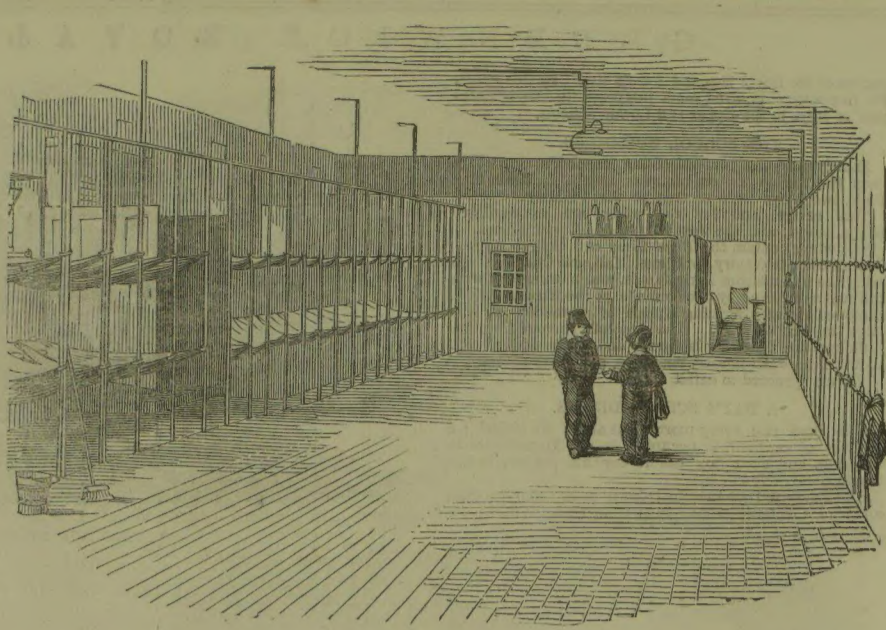
Cooks between the pulpit and reading desk. Service is performed on Sundays, morning and afternoon.

**THE LAVATORY.**—The water and towels are provided for the Boys as shown in this illustration. From the large pipe runs a jet of water, and above it is soap, for each Boy's use; and over the pipe hang the towels.

**THE DORMITORY.**—The Boys sleep in hammocks, as here ranged. Each Boy, when he rises in the morning, makes his hammock, and at morning and evening he kneels in prayer beside this sea-bed.

We subjoin an interesting testimony to the improved discipline of the Schools, which we have received from a young man, lately a pupil. The writer says:—"Many reports having been promulgated with respect to ill-treatment by the Drill-Masters and misconduct of the Boys, I must state that I was a pupil of the Lower School, under nearly all its recent changes and improvements, and that such reports are entirely without foundation. The education I acquired there has enabled me to obtain a valuable situation; and, though now entirely unconnected with the Institution, I shall always esteem it one of my highest privileges to be allowed admission to see my late schoolmates and schoolmasters, to the latter of whom I shall ever feel grateful for the kindness and care bestowed upon me whilst under their charge. It is this which will tend materially to strengthen the attachment of the Boys to them, and to the Institution, and make them feel pleasure in revisiting it when they are no longer pupils.

"Such misconduct as the Boys were chargeable with in former times has long since disappeared. Cases of running away are now of very rare occurrence, and other rebellious conduct has altogether ceased. Of



DORMITORY.

the whole 800 Boys, only one or two have been severely punished \* in a period of six months; a circumstance which appears almost incredible when compared with the number of punishments formerly inflicted. Owing to the laxity which then prevailed, the position of the Drill-Masters, at the commencement of their duty, was most difficult, and they were compelled to exercise a certain degree of severity to bring the Boys to anything like order; but, this being once established, to severity succeeded kindness, by the practice of which, and also constant attention to the comfort and personal appearance of the Boys, proper subordination has been ever since effectually maintained.

"It is, however, to the Lieutenant-Superintendent, Mr. Rouse, that the highest credit is due; as the improvement effected in the discipline is, in a great measure, the result of his exertions; and he has constantly endeavoured to inspire the Boys with a feeling of self-respect. Before his day, punishment was looked upon by the Boys as no disgrace, and more than forty boys have been flogged in one morning. The improvement has been gradual and constant, and were a Boy to be now guilty of theft, he would require the protection of the Drill Masters to shield him from the effects of the indignation of his schoolmates. Should anything occasion the removal of Mr. Rouse from the schools, the Boys would lose in him, (although a very strict disciplinarian) a friend whom it would be difficult to replace; whose whole heart is in their welfare, and who has acquired both the affections of the Boys and the respect of the Masters. When, during his sojourn in the Schools, a Boy's conduct has been exemplary, on his return from a first voyage, the Masters have, occasionally, gratuitously given up a portion of the little leisure time which they

possess, to improving him in his knowledge of Navigation; and Lieutenant Rouse has entirely instructed one Lower School Boy in Navigation, after his return from sea. Such kindness is well appreciated by the Boys.

"Attached to the establishment is a large Bathing Pond, where the whole 800 Boys are taken every other day, viz., 400 daily, in two divisions (morning and evening) of 200 each, and where they learn to swim.

"I have found the musical instruction which I received in the Band not only an advantage but a comfort to me.

"In conclusion, I have the authority and permission of the Registrar-General of Seamen at the Custom-house, for stating that complaints by captains of ships against Boys from the R. H. Schools are less frequent, and of a more trivial character than is the case in regard to any other class of apprentices.

"Captain the Hon. H. Keppel (now in command of H. M. frigate *Meander*) who was educated at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, whilst under the superintendence of Lieut. Rouse, has just taken with him thirteen boys from the R. H. Schools; and has also, in forming the *Meander's* crew, given a preference to all Seamen brought up there."

In conclusion, we learn with much pleasure that from the great interest taken in this Royal establishment, by Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and by Rear-Admiral Sir James Gordon, the Lieutenant-Governor, it is expected that the Hospital Schools will shortly be enlarged, so as to enable them to receive 100 additional Boys.

\* This severity not exceeding twelve lashes of the birch.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 20.—Septuagesima Sunday.

MONDAY, 21.—Mercury sets at 7h. 0m. P.M., being 1h. 37m. after the Sun has set.

TUESDAY, 22.—The Sun rises at 7h. 4m., and sets at 5h. 25m.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—The length of the day is 11h. 35m. The day has increased 2h. 50m. since the Shortest Day.

THURSDAY, 24.—Duke of Cambridge born.

FRIDAY, 25.—Mars souths at 35h. 3m. P.M.; and Jupiter souths at 8h. 27m. P.M.

SATURDAY, 26.—Mercury sets at 7h. 22m. P.M., being 1h. 50m. after sunset.

During this week the planet Mercury may easily be seen with the naked eye, near the horizon in the W., after sunset. At the end of this week the intervals of time between the Sun and this planet setting are the largest in the year.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 0	3 15	3 33	3 50	4 5	4 30	4 45
3 0	3 15	3 33	3 50	4 5	4 30	4 45

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "T. A. R." Perthshire.—The fac simile of Rembrandt's Sword Portrait will appear in the "History of Wood Engraving," Part IV.
- "S. M. W."—The Title-page and Index given in our No. for Jan. 8, should be cut out, and bound with Vol. II., which extends but to Dec. 31, 1847, though the last No. is published Jan. 1, 1848.
- "Senor."—Lindley's School Botany, and "Roberts's Conchology."
- "Percy of the Castle."—See the Fashions in our present No.
- "J. T. P." should consult a solicitor. A stockbroker is not indispensable.
- "Hollywood."—We cannot reply to your question.
- "Lex Leo."—Tarsor's English-French Dictionary is a sound work.
- "P."—A Treatise on Dogs is comprised in the "Naturalist's Library."
- "C. H." Wrexham.—We think not.
- "S. G."—We have not room for the Enigma.
- "A Subscriber." Bicester.—See "Albert Smith's Natural History of a Flirt," to be published shortly.
- "S. S." Dublin.—Declined.
- "A Constant Reader."—Both works are accredited authorities.
- "Urbanus."—The large View of Paris is on copper, but worked as letter-press.
- "A Subscriber."—Our fac simile of Rembrandt's Sword Portrait is a wood-cut.
- "C. C." Bognor.—See "Bloxam's Glossary of Architecture."
- "A. T. F. Y."—See "Elementa Liturgica," for the distinctions of clerical robes.
- "X. Y. Z." Deal.—The gentleman is living.
- "F. W." should induce his friend first to write to "the Duke."
- "Weymouth."—Of Dulau and Co., Soho-square.
- "Alpha."—A person acting as you describe would be liable to prosecution.
- "W. E. E."—We can only give the information incidentally.
- "J. W. C." Uxbridge.—The validity of the marriage is questionable.
- "M. N."—We have not room.
- "B." Brentwood.—We cannot enter further into the matter.
- "A Subscriber." Dublin.—Apply to the "Dublin University Magazine."
- "E. G. A."—Charles II. is stated to have knighted a loin of beef.
- "A Subscriber." Bedale.—London.
- "J. G." Adlestree.—See the newspapers, just now.
- "A Constant Reader."—See Foster on Book-keeping.
- "Twilight Thoughts," and "O. M." Cork.—We have not room.
- "R. R." "A Foreign Subscriber;" "Catholics;" "Reading Room," Newark;
- "G. S. E." Blackheath; "H. Russell;" "Eliza H.;" "Entail;" "J. Orton;"
- "Perplexed;" "B. B.;" "Maria M.;" "E. H. L.;" "Hammon."—We are not in possession of the information sought by these querists.
- "Raven."—The ode on the Burial of Sir John Moore, beginning "Not a Drum was heard," is by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, a native of Dublin. It was originally in an Irish newspaper in 1817. It has been ascribed to various authors—Shelley considering it not unlike a first draught by Campbell. The friends of Wolfe have, however, established his right to the authorship, beyond any further question or controversy.
- "W. N. N." Norwich, should apply to the inventors.
- "B." Lynn.—The extract named has not reached us.
- "An Inquirer." Lincolnshire.—The steamer "Indus" had not lightning conductors. The work named is ss., and may be had of any bookseller.
- "Rufia Terra." Bristol.—We have not room.
- "M. D." Derbyshire, will, perhaps, favour us with a specimen.
- "Idis."—See the pamphlets lately published on the question.
- "Constance Caudle."—Three large views, besides that of Paris, have been published in our journal, and may be had by order.
- "Valentine."—The word Artesian is derived from Artois, the French province in which the kind of well in question was first bored.
- "An Old Tar." Bungay.—We have not room.
- "Musical."—We cannot interfere in wagers.
- "Emma M. C." is recommended to apply for a new list.
- "X. Y. Z."—Advertise the property for sale.
- "Amateur." Brighton, should apply to Ackermann, Strand.
- "E." Hungerford.—The New Postal Regulation will not affect the other condition.
- "S. M. C." Antrim, is thanked, but we have not room.
- "T. B. E." St. Alban's, is thanked.
- "A Constant Subscriber."—The large View of London may still be had by order.

## BOOKS, &amp;c., RECEIVED.

Dr. Chalmers' Posthumous Works, Vol. II.—Recollections of Rugby.—The Out-Station.—The Bell.—Harris's Post-Office Guide.—The Deep Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland.

Messrs.—Love without Wings.—L'Invito Amoroso.—Le Tre Prigioni in un Convento.—Il Gondoliero Fortunato.—I cannot change as others do.

We are happy to announce that Lieutenant Rooke, the only officer, and one of the four survivors of the wreck of the *Avenger*, has arrived in London. Lieutenant Rooke has kindly favoured us with Sketches prepared by himself, illustrating some of the most interesting incidents of this melancholy catastrophe, which will appear in our next number, with some particulars of the event, not hitherto published.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

WHILE several of the Sovereigns of Europe are, willingly or unwillingly, granting Constitutions to their subjects, the British House of Commons has occupied itself this week in suspending one. It is no great loss, indeed, seeing that it has never been put in force. It was a paper Constitution, drawn up in the Colonial-Office for New Zealand, and so exquisitely ill adapted, in every respect, to the settlement, that when it arrived the Governor refused to proclaim, or have anything to do with it. The whole thing was highly characteristic of our colonial impolicy. When the Whigs came into office, in the middle of 1846, Earl Grey, in the fragment of the session from June to August, resolved to give a Constitution to the New Zealanders. Why the plan was formed, and forced on in such haste, never appeared; and it was completed seemingly in ignorance of the circumstances of the Colony, or disregard of what was known of it, if the knowledge existed. It went out, and was sent back again. This took about a year; and now the House of Commons is asked by the same Government to undo all that it then did at the Government's own request. The only merit of the Colonial Minister in this case is, that he is not ashamed to confess the blunder; the rashness and ignorance that made him commit it remain the same. After all the negotiations the Colonial-Office has had with the New Zealand Company, with the Colonists, with men of all ranks connected with the settlement, with the sources of information at the command of a Minister, the possibility of his taking such a step, appears nothing short of infatuation. Running the gauntlet of such a debate as that of Monday night is the slightest penalty he could expect for it.

This still-born Constitution is not repealed and cancelled; it is only suspended for five years, the Governor being left to his own discretion in the interval. But that the Charter will ever be put in force again, no one anticipates; it is said it may be amended; when the time comes it will be found much easier to construct a new one altogether. And then the construction of it should be based on the suggestions made by the colony itself; we have little faith in the paper perfectibilities that issue from the pigeon-holes of Government departments. The vice of all nicely-balanced and elaborately-drawn Constitutions is, that they are too good for their purpose; few things in this world turn out exactly as men anticipate; the virtue of a Constitution is in the hearts and souls of a people, not a sheet of parchment. The freest Constitution will turn to despotism and tyranny in the hands of races who have not the virtues of freemen;—witness Spain and Portugal. To draw up an elaborate scheme of Government, requiring all the political training and habit of political action which England has only acquired through ages of contest, is the blunder of a pedant who thinks that words and phrases are realities. Governments and systems only succeed when they grow up naturally from the soil; then they adapt themselves to the circumstances of the case. To give a Constitution perfectly modelled, with all manner of checks and balances, to a settlement where half the population is just emerging from savage life, is a degree of absurdity hardly to be expected in an English Minister at this period. But Colonial Government is an exception to all ordinary rules of action.

Earl Grey has, perhaps, been misled by taking too sanguine a view of the state of the friendly tribes of the natives of New Zealand. They are a fine race, with many excellent qualities: they have a keen eye for their own interest, can raise a crop, breed pigs, and carry on a petty traffic with great success. But we do not believe they are politically "of age;" all their progress has been made under the guidance of the white man: it would puzzle and embarrass them were they placed on the same level with him; in fact, it would only be done in appearance—the European would still be the leader and master. In the first years of a Colony, nearly all

that is wanted is personal liberty, security for property, and fair play both to natives and settlers. Leave both parties alone, or with the minimum of interference, and we will answer for it they effect all this by themselves. But if they are perplexed with the orders of a not very wise Governor, acting on not very clear instructions from a Power some thousands of miles off, nothing but calamity is the result. All the misfortunes of New Zealand have been caused by over government. There is no variety of charter, compact, dispatch, instruction, minute, letter, understanding, treaty, public orders, secret orders, and all the host of official forms to which the unhappy colonists have not been martyrs. And what has it all resulted in? After the crowning blunder of a Constitution that would not work, Governor Grey is left to—circumstances, and his own discretion! This is the simplest and wisest course that could be taken; and, if a man of insight and common sense had been selected at first, this might as well have been done eight years ago as now. The great curse of our colonial system is the political and family interest by which alone the Governors are appointed. Fitness or talent is quite secondary, a mere matter of chance; even Captain Grey is a kind of lucky accident. The Colonial Office, of course, feels that its agents so appointed require guidance; hence the "instructions" they are loaded with. These documents are written at a great distance, often on perverted information, and arrive months after the emergency. Yet they must be acted on; for to leave men to act on their "own discretion," who may be quite destitute of the quality, is quite impossible.

There is one curious point about the defunct Constitution which is worth noting. It revived in another form the old "benefit of clergy." A reading knowledge of the Latin language once exempted the possessor from capital punishment. If a native of New Zealand could read and write the English language, and was duly qualified by property, he was to be admitted to a share in the Government. But the literary acquirements of the aborigines seem to have been over-estimated, the Governor declaring that in the north of the island none were to be found possessing the legal amount of learning. The truth is, with a good deal of shrewdness, and a certain talent for turning the penny by trade, the New Zealanders are yet in arrear in a literary knowledge of English. We do not know what degree of perfection in the elegances of our style and language was to be the legal standard; but, remembering the slender qualifications in this particular occasionally exhibited by some Peers of the Realm, the colonial authorities could not decently be very exacting. To have required more than will do for the House of Peers would have been unreasonable. To make up for their deficiency in English we can bear witness that the natives can write their own language with exceeding clearness and force. In the late Parliamentary papers the documents given in the Maori tongue are, in our opinion, superior to the despatches of the Colonial Secretaries. They can never be misunderstood, which is more than any one can say of the Sta e papers of Mr. Gladstone. They compress into a few words a direct meaning, like the orders of the Duke of Wellington, which are exactly what all military orders should be. In reading these infant efforts of native diplomacy we feel there is a great future in store for the race. They have vigour and sense in them, powers of self-command and perseverance. They are a perfect contrast to our much talked of friend, Quashee, who, after all the millions we have lavished on him, seems incapable of rising above a very inferior state, either in Africa or in Hayti, where he has had a fair chance for half a century.

The exceptions are individual cases. No European nation could make slaves of the New Zealanders if they tried. They have already their merchants and shipowners; in the last Blue Book, a list of forty-five vessels is given, the owners of which are all natives carrying on a coasting trade; it seems a pity to trammel such natural vigour with the artificialities of Politics and Constitutions. Ministers of State talk much of the value of "free institutions," in utter forgetfulness of the fact, that the freest of all is that State in which people are left to themselves. After a good deal of suffering, it is to this state New Zealand has returned.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, OLD-STREET-ROAD.—We have learned during the week, with much satisfaction, that the difficulties respecting the assignment of the district for the new Church in Old-street-road, engraved in our last number, have been removed, and that the consecration may be expected in a very short time. The Church is dedicated to St. Mark, and the district attached thereto, is formed out of the parishes of St. Luke and Shoreditch, with a population of 6500. The Rev. W. Wilson is the incumbent.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—Their Lordships went into Committee on this bill, the discussion on the clauses of which engaged the House for some hours. They were severally agreed to with some verbal amendments, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday next.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at ten minutes before four o'clock. Several private bills were forwarded a stage. A large number of petitions on various subjects were then presented. The side gallery opposite the ministerial benches was very early in the evening crowded with members waiting to hear the minister's statement.

## CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a vote of 8,000,000. for the Consolidated Fund.

## THE BUDGET.

Precisely at five minutes past five o'clock, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said that he felt his health unequal to the task he had undertaken, and would content himself by laying before the house an outline of the financial statement he intended to propose, and leave the detail to future discussion. He would therefore lay the statement at once before the house. It would be remembered that for the last eighteen months the country had suffered under great distress, and to which was to be added the fact of a war in a foreign country having been carried on. The distress was such as few countries had known for many years. With regard to the price of articles of food he would just call the attention of the house to the fact that, in the year 1846, the price of wheat was 79s. per quarter; in Nov. 1847 it was 70s.; in May of the same year it rose to 102s. 2d.; and in September again it fell to 79s. 6d., being only a difference of 6d. in the quarter, to the price in 1846. He would now call attention to the rate of interest demanded by the Bank of England at the same time. The rate per centage charged by the Bank in the year 1846 was 3 per cent.; in April, 1847, it was raised to 5 per cent.; in September of the same year, it was raised to a further increased rate of 8 per cent.; and in January of the present year, it fell again to 4 per cent. At these periods, it would be observed that the amount of bullion in the Bank was 15,780,783., that was in the year 1846; in 1847, the amount was 17,786,000., and in February of the present year it was 30,821,754. Now in order to account for the great difference in the price of wheat, he had mentioned it should have had some effect on manufactured articles; and that fact would be seen by the state of employment in Manchester. In 1846 the number of persons employed in Manchester was 16,480; in 1847 the number was 14,862, and in 1848 the number was 33,146. The numbers employed in that time were, in 1846, 13,404; in 1847, they were 14,517; and in 1848 they were only 4901. At the same time it would be found that the number of unemployed persons were, in 1846, 5600; in 1847, 11,615; and in 1848 they were 7514. The noble lord read a statement of Mr. Huskisson in 1813 to support the view he took. His lordship, referring to the balance-sheet, stated that the increase of expenditure over income was 2,956,882. Amongst items of expenditure, the sum for Ireland figured largely. The noble lord then adverted to the estimate of receipts, which are as follows:—Customs, 19,774,060.; excise, 13,340,000.; stamps, 7,150,000.; taxes, 4,340,000.; property-tax, 5,450,000.; post-office, 923,000.; crown lands, 60,000.; miscellaneous, 320,000.—total, 51,362,060. The noble lord then made a statement of the increase that had taken place up to 5th January, 1848. On sugar, 540,000.; rum, 71,714.; which with some other articles would make the amount 643,254.; and on butter, cheese, &c., 26,600. The decrease was on the following articles:—On corn, 705,390.; on timber, 143,700.; and on wine, 132,350. In the excise, the decrease had been on malt, 164,000.; spirits, 699,000. The total loss for the year being 1,359,000. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year were 51,302,050. He would next take the item comprehended by the customs, which he would set down at 19,755,000.; the excise at 13,000,000., because it was not expected that there would be much increase to be expected from the malt and spirit sources. He had estimated the revenue from stage coaches at the sum of 500,000., that from the stamp-tax at 7,200,000., the taxes at 4,300,000. The income tax for the year 1846, was 5,840,000.; in 1847, it was 5,464,000.; and for the year 1848, it had yielded 5,200,000. The post-office revenue he had set down at 900,000.; and the revenue from Crown lands at 60,000., and the year ensuing he had taken it at the same. The miscellaneous estimates he had set down at 480,325., and he would take them for this year to be 300,000. By these figures, it would be seen that the whole of the estimates amounted to 51,250,000., and here he begged to remind the house that the income derived from the China money was no longer to be expected. (Hear, hear.) Then, taking the expenditure of the country at 52,315,799., and the estimates for the next year at 51,250,000. there would remain a deficiency of 1,065,799. He should remind the house also that there had been an increased expenditure in the navy in the year 1846, which, added to the expenditure of this Kaffir war, made together 1,100,000.; making a total deficiency of 2,111,000. Now this was the statement he had to lay before the House of Commons of the present financial position of the country. The noble lord said that the deficiency must be supplied either by taxation or by a reduction in the military and naval establishments of the country. The view of the government took of the matter was this. He thought that, on the subject of the military and naval establishments of the country, extreme opinion had been expressed. On one hand, it had been stated that an invasion is likely to take place, that it could easily be effected; on the other hand, it had been stated that an invasion would not, could not, take place. He thought that there was no immediate reason to fear a rupture of the present peaceable state of our relations with foreign powers, particularly with France. Two great constitutional countries like England and France ought, he thought, ever to be friends. (Cheers.) The noble lord, alluding to the subject of the Duke of Wellington's letter on national defences, stated, that nothing had given the noble duke greater pain than the publication of that letter—a letter written and addressed as a private communication. The noble lord then passed a high eulogium upon the patriotic character of the Duke of Wellington, and proceeded to consider the topics which the noble duke's letter had brought before the public. There had, he said, and he begged of the house to bear the circumstances in recollection, been many occasions in which this country had been nearly brought in collision with foreign powers. He referred to the case of Mr. Pritchard, and to other cases on this point. With reference to the state of the navy, he should say that, for the last 300 years, the elements had acted in favour of this country, when their navies were engaged in war. But, since the peace of 1815, science had made such improvements in the navy that their ships were now able to contend against the elements. And this brought him to the consideration of the position of the naval force of this country in comparison with that of France. Since the revolution of 1830 France had been governed by a monarch eminently disposed to peace; but the navy of that country was not of very great strength, because France had not those vast possessions to defend in every quarter of the world which this country had. But, notwithstanding this, he found that a great increase had taken place in the strength of the French navy, and the increase of the expenditure in this department of that country had been given 2,280,000. to 3,300,000. With further particulars upon this subject he need not trouble the house at any greater length, but the whole sum for the French navy for the year 1849, was 3,317,000. But with respect to this country, he should say that the increase that had taken place in the expenditure of the army, navy, and ordnance, was from 11,730,000. to 17,340,000. He did not think that any great increase should take place in the strength of these establishments, for he saw no cause for alarm. (Hear, hear.) He had therefore to state that the only increase now to be proposed was 164,000. in the navy, of which 90,000. was for purposes not strictly naval. He also proposed to have reserved squadrons at Plymouth, Cork, and Sheerness. While upon this subject, he should state that the sum of 262,000. had been expended in the making of docks in this country since the year 1844. With regard to the army, he would observe that since the termination of the Indian war, the army in this country had increased to 55,000 men, but it would, he expected, be further increased to 60,000. He would not further enter into this subject, as it would be brought before the house in the army estimates; but he would just state that the amount of those estimates would be 43,000. It was also proposed to make a very considerable increase in the ordnance department, as well as in the store of gunpowder and other ordnance stores. The estimate for the navy would then be 70,000., for the army 43,000., and for the ordnance 245,000., making a total of 358,000. With regard to the manner of garrisoning the forts, he should remind the house that that was a matter which was attended with many difficulties. Those difficulties he proposed to meet by a measure which would be laid before the house. He meant the enrolment of the militia, for which purpose a bill would be laid before the house, and for this purpose he proposed to take a grant of 150,000., in the first instance. Now with regard to the total expenditure of the country, the estimates would be found to be as followed:—He had set down the funded debt at 27,778,000.; the unfunded debt at 752,600.; making together a sum of 28,530,600.; the Consolidated Fund, 2,750,000.; the expenses of the Kaffir war were 1,100,000.; the excess of the navy expenditure would be 1,100,000.; the navy estimates, 7,726,610.; the army estimates, 7,162,996.; the ordnance,

2,974,835.; the miscellaneous estimates, 400,600., making a total of 54,446,500. to which was to be added 150,000. for the militia, making a total of 54,596,500. He now had to state that to be necessary to impose additional taxation on the country, for the reasons he had stated, such as the cost of the Kaffir war, which was 1,000,000.; and, though that war was at an end, the bill for it was not, and the other items he had mentioned. (Hear, hear.) It would not be wise to impose indirect taxes upon articles of consumption, and therefore it was proposed to increase the income-tax. (Hear, hear.) It was proposed to continue that tax from April next for five years, and to increase that tax from 7d. to 1s. in the pound, or from 3 to 5 per cent., for two years. (Hear, hear.) The great distress which had prevailed in Ireland of late was such that it was not considered that the present was a fit moment at which to impose that tax upon that country. (Hear.) With regard to the taxes that had been taken off, articles of produce he had just enumerated, salt, candles, coals, leather, beer, and cider—the tax removed from candles amounted to 482,000.; from salt, 1,490,000.; from coals, 958,000.; from leather, 600,000.; from beer and cider, 3,500,000.; and from butter and other articles, a sum which made a total of 10,543,000. of taxes removed from different articles of produce. He should also state that since the peace the total amount of taxes removed from articles of the produce of industry amounted to the large sum of 39,705,341. (Hear, hear.) The amount of the income-tax he had taken to be 3,900,000., which would leave the whole of the revenue of the country at 54,750,000., which would leave a surplus of 113,000. He had now only to say, in conclusion, that he had fully and fairly, and at once stated this, what perhaps might be called the odious part of his duty, but it was a duty he owed to the country; it was a duty, the discharge of which by this house upon a former occasion enabled this great country to repress a rebellion in Canada, to put down the war in India, and to preserve in safety their vast colonial establishments, and to insure this great empire from insult from any nation or any quarter whatever. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HUME had never listened to a budget with more pain than he had listened to the one now proposed to the House. He should resist addition to the taxation of the country; he would, on the contrary, rather propose reductions. He thought it monstrous that, in a time of peace, we should be supporting 300,000 armed men.

Mr. BANKES also expressed dissatisfaction at the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought that the country would receive with consternation the statement of the First Minister of the Crown. He thought it would make the Ministry most unpopular. He considered it perfectly practicable to reduce the naval and military expenditure as to render it unnecessary to inflict so heavy a burden of additional taxation upon the people of the country.

The Marquis of GRANBY, in the course of a long speech, gave it as his opinion that the cause of the alarming deficiency in the revenue might fairly be ascribed to the fatal influences of the Free Trade measures.

After some observations from Sir B. HALL, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Colonel SEBTHORP,

Mr. F. BARING could not approve of the manner of meeting the deficiency proposed by Lord J. Russell. He could not think that an Income Tax should make part of the general burden of taxation. The hon. gentleman entered at some length into a consideration of the causes which had induced him to oppose the Income Tax on the occasion of its first introduction. He especially thought that a distinction should at all events be made between the taxing of property and the taxing of industry. He was still, however, of opinion that an Income-Tax was altogether a bad tax.

Mr. DISRAELI attributed the recent commercial distress, the present embarrassed state of the finances, and the consequent proposed increase of taxation to the system of Free Trade. The hon. gentleman commented severely upon the duplicity with which Sir Robert Peel had acted in reference to the introduction of the Income Tax. It was, he said, only natural and just that they should receive the proposition now submitted to them with some suspicion, seeing the experience they had of the conduct of Sir R. Peel on a like occasion. With reference to the question of National Defences, the hon. gentleman expressed his conviction that the peace of Europe was not likely to be destroyed. He saw no reason which should induce the noble Lord to bring forward a War Budget.

Mr. COBDEN was not surprised at the desponding nature of the budget. It was but the case of every private firm in the country. He complained, however, of this, that the Government should endeavour to decrease their expenditure to a level with their income; they had, on the contrary, sought to raise their income to a level with their expenditure. With reference to the question of armaments, he regretted that the Prime Minister should have adduced returns showing the preparations made by France, with a view to urging similar preparations here for it; he feared France would look upon it in the light of a menace. Whence all the fuss, of late, about a war? The Queen's Speech spoke of perfect amity with France. Had her Majesty spoken truly in her speech or not. The fact was the augmentation of our own navy had given France a pretext for increasing hers. Who, he would ask, was afraid of invasion. Meetings had been held all over the country to deprecate all addition to our military and naval armament. And it was at such a time that the proposal of augmentation was made. He had heard no reason alleged to justify such a course. With reference to the case of Mr. Pitt, the hon. gentleman stated that the obstinacy of a monarch, and the ambition of the aristocracy, impelled him into a war with France—it was for no other reason. France and England, however, had greatly changed since then. The noble Lord's allusion to the affair of Mr. Pritchard at Tahiti, he looked upon as another proof that nations would not go to war about so great an absurdity. Improvements in this country was, it was too bad to bring forward a proposal to increase our armament, especially, too, when the people were themselves averse to it. He thought that the naval and military armament of the country were quite sufficient. Why war against an improbability? He would not consent to a shilling's addition to the army and navy estimates. With regard to the Income Tax, he did not entertain against that system the objection of the honourable member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli). There were taxes pressing upon the people quite as harshly as the Income Tax pressed upon persons of property. The Free Trade had not caused the deficit; it was those who supported profligate expenditure, such as the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, and those who acted with him. If we had kept our armaments as they were in 1835, we might now dispense with the Income Tax, Window Tax, and other taxes. He begged of the Protectionist party to give up their obsolete ideas. Their leaders had dropped off. They never could revive their dead and gone pet. They never would have a Corn Law again, he could tell them that. The honourable gentleman then entered into some statistical details to show that hitherto, when the prices of corn were low, a diminution had taken place in the naval and military expenses. Protection he looked upon as moonshine. The Protectionists had much better assist the Free-traders in their effort to bring about a peaceful economy in this country. This he thought would induce a friendly feeling between the nations of the world. He had never said that Free Trade would bring about a millennium. But he had said, and he repeated it, that Free Trade would, if carried out in its true spirit, draw together in bonds of closest unity the two great nations—France and England.

After a few observations from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Sir R. H. INGLES, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, and Lord PALMERSTON, in defence of the Government, and policy; and from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. NEWDEGATE, against it, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

NEWBY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSSREVER RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held this day, at the offices, Moorgate-street. The Earl of Newry in the Chair. The Report of the Directors stated that they had taken advantage of the low price of iron to purchase the rails, and had them now in course of delivery for the formation of a single line; that the opening of the line to Warrenpoint would take place next summer, which would ensure a prompt return for the outlay, and, therefore, it would be important to pay up the calls in arrears without delay. The report of the engineer stated that all the works on the line were in a state of forwardness. The statement of the receipts and expenditure was next read, by which it appeared that the sum received by calls, &c., amounted to £49,998 17s. 9d., and the sum expended left a balance in hand of £1245 3s. 10d. The sum required by the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act—namely, half the capital—having been paid up, the meeting was made special, for the purpose of enabling the directors to avail themselves of the borrowing powers given by that act. After a short discussion, the report was adopted and the accounts passed, and the meeting separated.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—At a meeting held on Thursday evening, in the Free-Trade Hall, to protest against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope, there were upwards of 4000 persons present. The oratory was of the vehement character usual on such occasions, and discussed rather the tenets and proceedings of the Catholic Church, than the subject upon which the meeting had been convened. The audience were quiet and unimpassioned, not one-half of those present voted on the resolutions. The clerical speakers were the Rev. Messrs Butler, Osborne, Corve, and Stowell. Several lay gentlemen also spoke, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the bill were agreed to, and placed at the doors for the reception of signatures.—*London Telegraph* of Friday.

MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.—Pottleton still slept; later, possibly, after the excitement of the previous day. There was a golden blush in the sky over the end of the valley, but the weathercock had not yet caught the rays of the sun, and the diamonds that would sparkle on every blade and leaflet when it came out, were still drops of dew. Nobody was moving; a few early birds and squirrels rushed about amongst the trees; and now and then a lark set off upon a high mission to see whether the sun was coming or not, making his glorious song of joy and excitement ring through the clear morning air for a mile about. The field mice, as well, scuffled amongst the corn; and little shrews peered, with perking snuffing noses, from the door-ways of their nests, in dry warm banks, to look after their breakfast, tolerably sure that the owl had gone to bed at last, without a similar unpleasant search for his own. There was not even a straight column of smoke to mark the pre-ence of life as it rose above the summer foliage, nor any country sound to be heard; for the very watch-dogs were asleep, like tired policemen. Yet such goodly odours came from the fresh earth and opening petals into the pure air, that they who missed them knew not what they lost.—*Albert Smith, in the London Telegraph*.

THE CONVICT WILLIAM ALLNUTT.—This young villain, convicted of having poisoned his grandfather, at December Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, was in due course removed from Newgate to Millbank Prison, from which latter place he has since been draughted, by order of the Home Secretary, to Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week, like its predecessors, was flat and unprofitable in the theory of sport, to call things by very genteel names—that is to say, dealing was slack, while, in "doing," it was rather the other way. The betting market is gorged with bad bargains and bad credit—a pair of facts which go a good way towards accounting for the tightness of business. Some seven or eight Derby horses are talked about, and there were industrious persons ready to open accounts, but there were few, very few, nominations backed. The same may be said of the Chester Cup, and of both, that, where the odds found takers at all, it was always to small sums. For the former, Glendower was backed at 25 to 2; for the latter, Blaze and Cracow were some points worse than last week.

On Tuesday there was a pleasant day's Steeple Chasing within a few miles of the pleasant city of Bath. The locality was judiciously chosen, for there was a view of almost the whole of the ground run over. The principal event of the twain that made up the programme, was the Bath Handicap; which British Yeoman won, beating Vanguard by a head! During the afternoon several of the jockeys, both amateur and professional, took cold baths, as usual on such occasions, and the ceremonial passed off with proper éclat.

On the same day there was a gladiatorial passage, to which we should not have alluded, save in the hope that such reference may serve as a blow and discouragement to that crying offence against public morals and manners—the practice of baiting human beings for hire. Prize-fighting was fast waning a few years ago, when efforts—most probably in a well-meaning, but, most certainly, in mistaken, spirit—were made for its restoration to the barbarous popularity it once enjoyed. In pursuance of that design boxers were patronised and matched liberally—with what results their friends are tolerably familiar.

In the course of the present week a fight was got up with great pomp and circumstance. The lists were formed at a considerable distance from the metropolis, on the Kentish coast—whither large multitudes hastened under every conceivable accumulation of cost and annoyance. At length they reached the haven of their hopes; here they were regaled with that which was either an exhibition of dastardly cowardice, or one of the most shameless robberies ever ventured upon even by the desperate men who profess pugilism. It has been asserted that grave and learned personages have lately expressed their approbation of prize fighting, as tending to inculcate and illustrate fair play. Waving the small honour such logic does the character of Englishmen, we may be allowed to observe of this and such like "modern instances," it will not improve—

"Tall auxilio, nec defensoribus istis."

## TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup was scarcely noticed this afternoon, nor were many bets laid on the Derby; some of the horses, however, lost ground, viz., Surplice, Assault, Beverlac, Edie Ochiltree, and Keraun, while a select few—Springy Jack, Besborough, and Swiss Boy—were "looking up." Our price current will show a great numerical falling off.

14 to 1 agst Sir Arthur	20 to 1 agst The Nipper	50 to 1 agst The Doctor
15 to 1 — The Curate	25 to 1 — Arctides	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
9 to 1 agst Jericho	20 to 1 agst Rat Trap (taken freely)	
15 to 1 — Marquis of Conyngham		
CHESTER CUP.		
25 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild	40 to 1 agst Swiss Boy (t)	60 to 1 agst The Tartar
15 to 1 — War Eagle	40 to 1 — Queen Mary (t)	30 to 1 — Chat & Pantomime
DERBY.		
11 to 1 agst Surplice	30 to 1 agst Assault	40 to 1 agst The Stinger (t)
12 to 1 — Glendower	33 to 1 — Besborough	40 to 1 — Beverlac (t)
16 to 1 — Springy Jack	45 to 1 — The Sheriff	50 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree
25 to 1 — Loadstone	35 to 1 — Swiss Boy (t)	50 to 1 — Keraun
	50 to 1 agst Fern	
1000 even between Edie Ochiltree and Whitstone		
700 to 400 on Surplice agst Springy Jack		

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—By a return, printed on Tuesday, it appears that on the 5th ult., the dividends due at the Bank of England, and not demanded, amounted to £996,983 10s. 7d., of which £858,291 15s. 9d. had been advanced to the government under three acts of Parliament.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday intelligence reached Lloyd's of the total loss of the *Lady Louisa*, of Fowey, together with the whole of her crew (ten in number), on the Hooper's Sand, off Llanely, on the night of the 14th instant. The steam tug, *Sampson*, put off to save the lives of the men, if possible, but, by the time she reached the wreck, the whole of them had been washed off and drowned.

## THE O'CONNELL ORATION.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, at Paris, was the scene of a politico-religious demonstration, in memory of the late Mr. O'Connell. Several members of the O'Connell family were present, by invitation, at the ceremony. The entrance and principal altar of the Cathedral were hung with black fringed with white. As early as ten o'clock, the nave of the church was completely crowded, notwithstanding a rather high price was demanded for admission; and at twelve, the vast church was quite full. Among the congregation, including a vast number of ladies, were many of the principal aristocracy of Paris, as was shown by the extraordinarily great number of splendid equipages which occupied the place in front of the Cathedral. Count de Montalembert, the leader of the Catholic party, and it is said, the getter-up of the whole affair, was present, as were also the ladies of several of the Ministers, some of the high officials of the Royal household, a great number of Peers and Deputies, artists, literary men, students, some members of the *corps diplomatique*. Among others were the Ambassador of Austria and the Pope's Nuncio. All the young men of the Irish Church were also in attendance.

At a few minutes past one o'clock, the Archbishop of Paris took his place in the reserved place in front of the pulpit. He was accompanied by the Bishops of Orleans and Evreux, by the Clergy of the Cathedral, and by the parochial Clergy of Paris and the vicinity.

Almost at the same moment, the Abbé Lacordaire, the eloquent "preaching brother," who had been delegated to deliver the oration, ascended the pulpit, wearing a surplice over his monk's dress. The congregation immediately subsided into silence; and the Abbé offered up a solemn prayer. He then addressed the Archbishop and the congregation, as is usual in France, with "My Lord and Gentlemen," and proceeded to deliver his Oration. Unfortunately, he spoke in so low a tone, that he could not have been heard by half the congregation.

The Paris Correspondent of the *London Telegraph*, whence we quote these details, says:—

"After some introductory observations, he narrated the birth and life of O'Connell, dwelt on the unhappy situation of Ireland (the whole cause of which, he, as a matter of course, described to be the monstrous tyranny of England), and set forth in glowing terms the struggles which the Agitator had maintained for his church and country. He recognised in him, he said, the envoy of God, sent to prepare the way for avenging the innumerable iniquities of which his country has been the victim. The whole oration was admirable from one end to the other—admirable, I mean, from the effect it produced on the auditors, which is the true test of eloquence. The oration, however, was admirably adapted for the arena and the congregation to which it was addressed. Generally speaking, it was listened to with breathless interest, but at times the emotion of the hearers was so great as to lead them to make more noise than would have been deemed becoming in a Protestant Church."

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., in a letter addressed to the Repeal Association, thus speaks of the above ceremony:—

"The powerful, the soul-searching eloquence of Lacordaire was yesterday responded to by thousands of his generous fellow-countrymen, assembled beneath the noble arches of the august old Cathedral of Notre Dame. The name of my beloved father never was greeted in Ireland with warmer, deeper, more enthusiastic feeling than yesterday by the assembled multitude, comprising every rank and every class of the inhabitants of this great city."

"Ladies, the noblest and the fairest in the land, went round through the immense crowd when the sermon had concluded, to collect for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, and even the very poorest there contributed his mite with a willing and an overflowing heart."

## GRAND PERFORMANCE OF "ŒDIPUS," AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Thursday evening, the 10th instant (the Anniversary of the Marriage of the Queen), her Majesty had an evening party at Buckingham Palace, at which was performed a Selection from the "Œdipus of Sophocles," with the Music of the late Dr. Mendelssohn; an abridged version having been written and adapted to it expressly for her Majesty and Prince Albert.

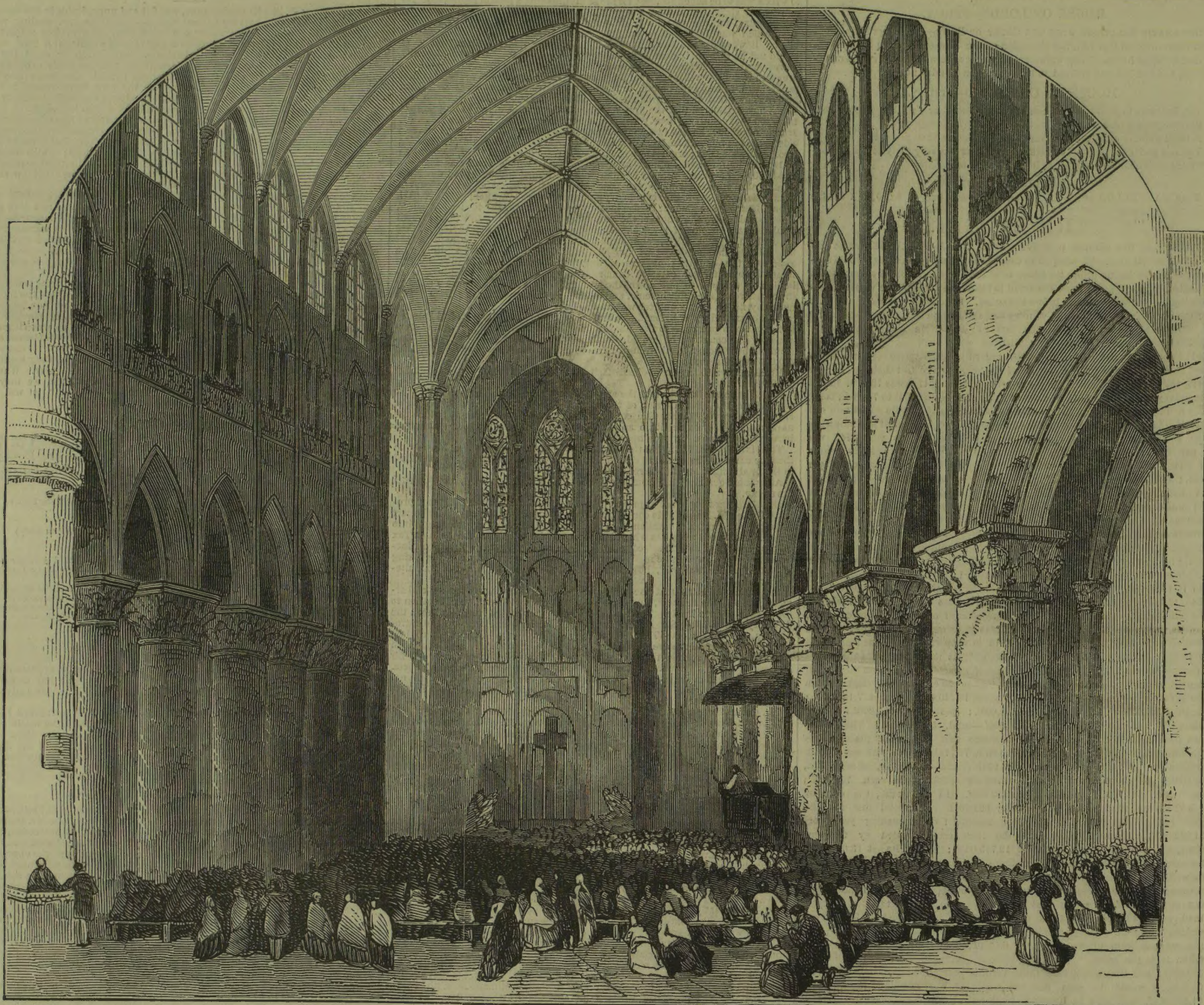
It was recited by Mr. Bartley and the author, who, as upon the occasion of the performance of the "Antigone" at Windsor, assisted him as chorus speaker. A numerous and judiciously selected mass of voices, professional and amateur, sang with great effect, their efforts being ably sustained by her Majesty's private band, increased for this occasion by a number of the most eminent instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Anderson directed the whole performance with his accustomed care and ability, greatly facilitating the execution of the difficult and elaborately-wrought melodramatic portions of this noble pendant to the "Antigone."

An invocation for Œdipus to the Powers of Hades was charmingly sung by Messrs. Genge, Peck, C. Beale, and Collet, forming a quartet, into which the chorists at its conclusion glides most effectively.

The "Descriptive Chorus of Athens as a State," "The War Chorus," and "The Thunder Chorus," went off most impressively.

The following had the honour of receiving invitations—the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen and Mademoiselle Bunsen, his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Ladies Mary and Adeline Howard, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess Fortescue, the Countess Spencer, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Jocelyn, Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Ashley, Hon. Miss Lytton, Lord Edward Howard, General Hon. A. Upton, Major-General the Hon. L. F. and the Hon. Miss Cavendish, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Col. the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner and (2) Misses Gardiner, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Hon. Miss Paget.

At the close of the performance, the Queen and Prince Albert were pleased to

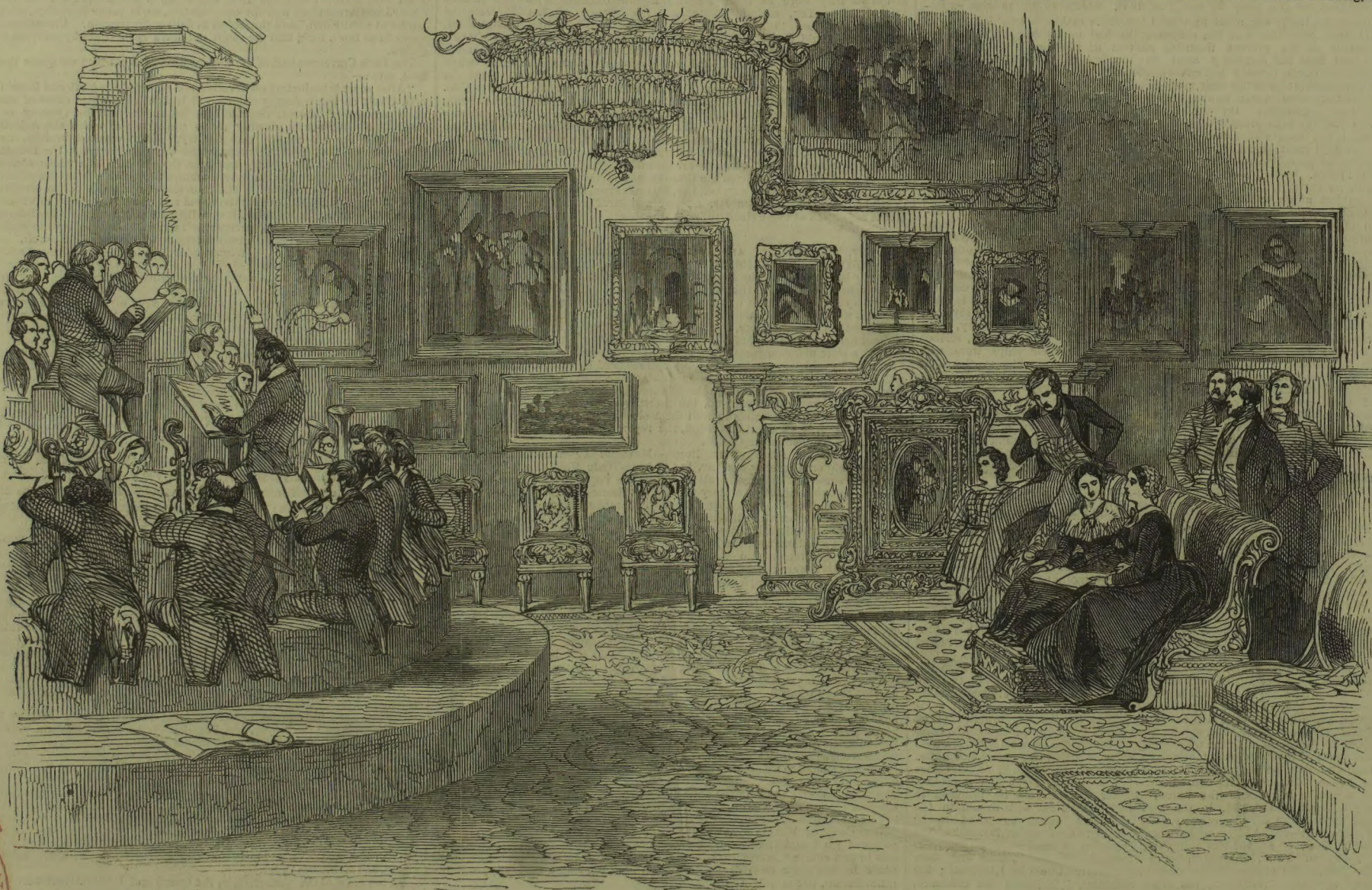


FUNERAL ORATION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL, IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

express to Mr. Bartley their most gracious approbation of the admirable manner in which he had officiated as reader of the tragedy.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were also pleased to express to Mr. Bartholomew their gracious approval of his translation of the work.

Our illustration represents the Rehearsal of the Performance, at which were present her Majesty and the Royal children, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, &c.



PERFORMANCE OF THE "OEDIPUS," AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

## T H E B R I T I S H I N S T I T U T I O N .

We this week resume (from Page 88) our Illustration of this important Exhibition.

The present Engravings are from

No. 401. "Hush." H. Le Jeune. A very clever picture, by a young artist of very great promise. It is well composed, full of sentiment, and rich and harmonious in colour. We look with interest in every Exhibition for the works of Mr. Le Jeune. Next is—

454. "The Morning of Life." R. S. Lauder, R.S.A. A variety of productions by this Artist, of which we give the form and composition, but we cannot give the delicacy of handling and harmony of tone which are its most prominent characteristics.

We now resume our notices, in the numerical order of the Catalogue.

In the Middle Room we are first attracted by 161, "View from Symonds Yatt, looking towards Ross, Monmouth." J. Tennant. This is a large picture, and includes a great extent of country in its horizon. It is, doubtless, a very fine work; but its beauty would have been greatly enhanced by more breadth of touch in its foreground details.

162. "Head of a Child." J. Robertson. A very successful portrait of a select model.

168. "Sappho." L. W. Desanges. Why does this artist persist in choosing singularities of effect for the subjects he paints? He draws well enough and paints well enough to be independent of trick; and can well afford to undertake pictures on which the mind of the spectator might rest without attention to the obtrusive claim of some mechanical effort that forces itself into prominence. In this picture we forget Sappho and her despair, while examining the success of the artist in the task he has set himself to paint the carnations of female flesh under the opposite illuminations of Moon and lamp-light. This is a prostitution of high art unworthy of Mr. Desanges' talent.

176. "Gypsy Encampment." R. Brandard. A nice little circular picture.

177. "In the Church of St. Roque, Lisbon." J. Holland. A clever interior; rich in effect, but very sketchy.

182. "Italian Boy playing the Hurdy Gurdy." M. F. Halpen. The town has seen so many pictures of Italian boys, as to have become something fastidious in their regard, and the execution of this picture is not sufficiently good to justify the repetition.

183. "Snowdon, from near Tremadoc, North Wales." T. Danby. A very beautiful andscape, perfectly original in its treatment, without any leaning towards eccentricity. The air and water are eminently transparent, and we have never seen space more gracefully represented. This picture establishes Mr. Danby's claim to a place among the first rank of landscape painters.

185. "On the Skirts of a Common." G. A. Williams. Something dark in touch, but pleasant to look upon.

187. "Gil Blas is the Bearer of Presents from the Prince of Spain to Catalina, a Sketch for a Picture." T. M. Joy. A very nicely-touched sketch.

188. "Syrinx." W. E. Frost, A.R.A. A gem of the very first water: rich in colour, beautifully drawn, and tenderly true in the carnations. We are, however, inclined to insinuate that, had the blue of the sky been half a tone lower, the harmony might have been more complete.

193. "Allegra." A. J. Bouvier. This seems to be well painted; but it is placed so high that a fair estimate of its quality cannot be obtained. It is quite certain that some pictures must have bad places; but, with proper care by the hangers, subjects may be chosen for elevation that are not injured by removal from the eye. It would be much better to reject a delicately-painted work altogether, than place it so entirely out of reach as this is.

195. "Shylock, Launcelot, and Jessica." J. Harwood. We refer to this picture for the purpose of remarking that composition must be contrived with reference to form and breadth of effect. The story seems here to be told rather with reference to probability of situation than to the picturesque in grouping.

198. "Old Scullery at Ighsham Moat." W. S. P. Henderson. Well commenced as a Sketch.

203. "The Castle of Esa, near Nice, on the Corniche." C. R. Stanley. Is not the mistiness of the middle distance something conventional? The clearness



"HUSH!"—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

of the atmosphere in the sky and extreme distance does not seem to us consistent with the veil thrown over parts of this picture.

204. "A Pair of Lovers (as we suppose) in the costume of the Spectator period, in converse on the grassy turf, in a park-like landscape." J. Noble. This is a pleasing picture of the Frank Stone manner. The female's drapery very well painted; and a charming air of confusion depicted in the fair one's coun-

tenance as a painter by this picture. We look in vain for a certain hardness in execution which was formerly his reproach. We know no instance of such a step in advance by one so long an artist.

243. "Fallino in the Apennines." W. Oliver. If Mr. Oliver would infuse a little tone into his pictures, they would be much improved.

244. "The Treasured Relic." D. Pasmore. Here is a picture, with careful

tenance; but we do not comprehend the expression of the man. It is not love, certainly; and we find, therefore, some fault of intention that does not apply to the quotation accompanying the picture. The *genre* department of subject insists upon a clearness in the meaning that shall leave no doubt.

205. "The Village Forge." R. Brandard. A very clever picture indeed, and full of elaborate detail. Indeed, the preservation of the multitudinous objects with which the smithy is strewn, form a confusion that has endangered breadth; and, although the picture still possesses sufficient of that quality to escape the reproach of its entire absence, the effect does not recommend a repetition of the experiment. The artist has adapted his *chiaro oscuro* to three tones of light—that of sunshine in the foreground, the smithy fire beyond, and the blue of evening entering from a window in the back. These are harmonised successfully into a consistency that satisfies the eye.

209. "Loch and Ben Rosse, Sutherlandshire." J. Gilles, R.S.A. Clever, but lacks subject.

210. "Red Cap." G. Lance. "Repeated from the picture in the cabinet of W. J. Broderip, Esq., at the request of Robert Vernon, Esq., to form a part of his munificent gift to the nation." Again an instance of munificence in the amateur and excellence in art. The well-known subject of a monkey protecting fruit. Pug has the expression of a Poor-Law Guardian interrogating a starving pauper.

215. "Fontigo del Funchi, on the Grand Canal at Venice." W. Oliver. Rich in colour, but frittered in effect.

216. "Temple of Jupiter Olympus, Athens." G. E. Hering. A nice picture of its class.

221. "Proteus and Julia." W. Carpenter, jun. Cleverly painted, and delicate in sentiment. It is the passage in which Proteus employs Julia to present the ring she had given to him as a love token to her rival. The expression of Julia's countenance is full of feminine and graceful passion.

222. "Dogs in a Quarry." C. Hancock. A very small picture indeed.

223. "Canes, South of France." E. W. Cooke. A little too much of sharpness in detail is here mischievous to an otherwise pleasant picture.

224. "Industrious Amusements—Sixty years ago." G. Lance.

"Her slender fingers wove the filmy lace, And innocence was written in her face."

Mr. Lance here demonstrates that he is not a mere still-life painter. A young lady, seated in a high-backed carved chair, and dressed in a flowered gown and damask petticoat, with a lace cushion on her lap, among the bobbins of which her delicate fingers seem to move. This is a very pleasant picture, painted with all the conscientious truth of finish we are used to see in those subjects considered more especially this artist's department.

225. "A Tired Wolf Reposing on his Prey." Klorboe. Undoubtedly a production of considerable merit; but a snarling wolf, with a murdered sheep in his clutches, is not a pleasant subject to look upon.

228. "Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli." G. F. Hering. Very satisfactory in effect.

229. "Psyche, from the Fable of Apuleius." R. L. We do not know who R. L. is, but there is a great deal of talent in his sketch.

233. "A Sketch from Nature." R. W. Buss. An artist overtaken by sleep while at work, sketching from nature.

242. "Joseph, having interpreted the Dream of the Chief Butler of Pharaoh, is interpreting the Dream of the Chief Baker." Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L. This is almost the only picture in the gallery that has well-founded pretensions to the higher department of pictorial art. There is something of the French school in its *ordonnance*, but not to an offensive degree. The costume is well considered, the drawing learned and refined in character, and the arrangement effective. The expressions of the various countenances so appropriate as to indicate great mental effort in the artist. The colour is sober, but the tone mellow and consistent throughout. Sir George Hayter takes a new and a much higher position as a painter by this picture. We look in vain for a certain hardness in execution which was formerly his reproach. We know no instance of such a step in advance by one so long an artist.

243. "Fallino in the Apennines." W. Oliver. If Mr. Oliver would infuse a little tone into his pictures, they would be much improved.

244. "The Treasured Relic." D. Pasmore. Here is a picture, with careful



"THE MORNING OF LIFE."—PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.

painting, approaching to high finish, that has all its good qualities negated by neglect of breadth as a controlling intention.

245. "Fruit Piece." W. Duffield. Very finely painted; and a picture that would take a high place in its department, but for the gorgeousness with which Mr. Lance has decorated such subjects.

246. "The Conit lante." M. Wood. Nice; the flesh something red.

247. "Staiths, Yorkshire Coast." J. B. Pyne. Replete with all the delicacy of handling that has made this artist the inventor of a style. All is select truth: the water pellucid, and the atmosphere consistent throughout, aerial perspective being assisted by increasing breadth of touch as objects approach the spectator.

248. "The Roadside Barn." H. Jutsum. A nice picture, but a little more force in the foreground would better benefit than injure its effect.

249. "Rosalind and Celia Deliberating on the Means of Quitting the Court of the Usurping Duke." Miss J. Sutherland. In face of incurring the charge of being ungallant, we must protest against this picture being placed where it is. The work itself is not advantaged by the preference, while an injustice is done that may be severely felt by some repulsed artist much more worthy of the situation thus occupied.

255. "Market People at a Printseller's Window." G. S. Reynolds. In spite of some weakness in the manipulation of the heads and hands there is a great deal of reality in this picture.

256. "The Vicar's Family." W. S. P. Henderson. Let Mr. Henderson take lessons in perspective before he tries again.

257. "Ivrea on the Dora, at the foot of the Val d'Aoste, Piedmont." H. J. Johnson. There are some prismatic appearances in the distance of this picture that injure its effect by forcing the eye to notice its secondary in preference to its principal characteristics.

258. "The Bird-Trap, Frost Scene." C. Branwhite. Children constructing a snare for birds in a large picture of a frozen mill-dam, with a well-composed distance. We would counsel the artist to apply himself to the drawing of the human countenance, or else to leave it out in his pictures; or, what would be, perhaps, easier to accomplish, to get the assistance of another artist in that department. Proud names among celebrated painters have set him the example. There is abundant evidence of a nice perception of natural effects in this picture. Its composition, as to form and linear perspective, is admirable, but space is not sufficiently illustrated by breadth of touch in the near objects, and the *chiaroscuro* is frittered into minutiae that destroy its masses. Its beauties are very numerous, and its deficiencies but few; these few are, however, among the essentials.

259. "The Tribe of Benjamin Seizing the Daughters of Shiloh in the Vineyards." J. E. Millais. This picture gained the Academy gold medal, and evidences progress in drawing in this artist. We engraved this picture in No. 294 of our Journal.

268. "A Study." J. P. Herring. A study, containing the heads of three white horses, full of animated expression.

269. "A Water Mill, with Figures." J. Peel. Clever, with gracefully touched foliage, and figures well drawn. If the artist would pay more attention to the form of his light he would add an attraction.

271. "Summer; a Glade in North Wales." H. J. Boddington. We think this the best of Mr. Boddington's pictures in the Exhibition. It is very happy in its form, and effective in colour.

278. "Scene in the Thames, off Erith." T. S. Robins. A clever picture; but Mr. Robins's oil paintings are not yet equal to his water-colour performances.

282. "The Cotter's Darling." J. D. Marshall. An interior attempted in the Wilkie manner. We cannot praise this picture; it has been commenced with too little preparation, and the composition is straggling and without intention: it is, moreover, very unequally painted, which, in a subject of its description, is an inexcusable deficiency.

289. "A Railway Recollection." Frank Williams. A young man, very snugly seated in a first-class carriage, *tête-à-tête* with a fine girl; we can conceive the rapidity of such a journey. This is very well put upon the canvass.

293. "The Story-Book." T. Mogford. An interesting boy turning the leaves of a picture-book for the amusement of a lively little girl, his sister—no doubt, portraits. Well painted, and broadly effective.

297. "Farmyard." W. and H. Barraud. If these artists would give more time to the details of their pictures, their value would be much increased.

298. "The Irish Mother." A. D. Frapp. Full of character and effectively composed, but something deficient in drawing.

301. "The Confluence of the Rivers Conway and Llugwy, N. Wales." E. J. Cobbett. A large horizontally-extended picture, of much and well-supported pretension. The spectator standing on a height sees before him, as it were in a map, a great extent of country, in which linear and aerial perspective are well preserved. Some might object to its being rather too map-like.

307. "A Study." H. W. Phillips. A very fine head of a young man in a Venetian costume—the countenance full of nobility in expression.

308. "A Village Holiday; Nutting." H. Jutsum. A very pleasant picture indeed of a sunny landscape, enlivened by the gamboling of groups of happy children enjoying an interval of independence.

312. "The Captive." W. Fisher. There is much to praise in this painting. The unwilling favourite of the harem reclines upon cushions of down, sadly ruminating on the recollection of home and friends lost to her for ever. She is waited upon by a female black slave, who holds a cup of coffee for her acceptance. The picture is well painted throughout—the fair flesh tints pearly in tone and soft in texture. The drawing is of a refined character, and the feet and hands of the captive, particularly the former, exquisitely manipulated. The general effect of the picture is controlled by a nice perception of harmony in colour.

313. "A Shady River—Summer." F. R. Lee, R.A. A very excellent specimen of the artist's best manner; crisp in execution, and full of natural truth.

315. "A Study." T. Chittenden. A half length of a man in armour. There seems to be some well-managed force in the painting of this; but it is too high for us to pronounce positively as to its merit.

318. "A Mill, at Arundel, Sussex." T. Dearmer. How very much a little attention to breadth would have done for this picture!

(To be continued.)

## MUSIC.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday. The new ballet of "Griseldis; ou, Les Cinq Sens," will be produced to-night at the Académie Royale de Musique, but I shall be unable to forward you a notice in time for your next number. The "Christopher Colomb" symphony of Felicien David, was given to-day at the Jardin d'Hiver, with an orchestra of 250 players. Chopin has also a concert at Erard's Rooms, but these events, for the same cause, must stand over. Madame Pleyel, who created a perfect *furor* at Cinti Damoreau, is about to give a grand concert here next week. She has gained in her playing since she quitted London. The patriarch critic, Fetis, has celebrated her matchless performance in an eloquent article in last Sunday's *Revue et Gazette Musicale*. There is a strong probability that Madame Pleyel may visit London this season. She is now the greatest living pianiste.

I have received letters from Berlin, describing the rapturous reception bestowed on the 2d inst., on Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, who appeared in "I Capuletti," the first two acts being Bellini's version of Shakespeare's tragedy, and the third act extracted from the opera of "Vaccaj," which is considered (I mean the last act) a masterpiece. As an evidence of the *furor* provoked by Madame Viardot's inimitable acting and singing of *Romeo*, the opera was repeated on the following Friday by general desire, an unprecedented circumstance at Berlin, and despite of the great success she had achieved in *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni," which had been announced for the Friday.

A new opera, by Pacini, entitled "Esther d'Engaddi," has been produced at Turin with success: Mdme. Eugenie Garcia, the Basso Dornis, and the Tenor Sinico, sustaining the principal parts. Mdme. Montenegro, Borella (a tenor), and Montelli (a basso), have been singing Italian operas in Belgium. Tamburini performed *Don Giovanni* for his benefit, at the St. Petersburg Italian Opera, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Guasco, the tenor, has married a Russian lady of large fortune, but he does not intend to leave the stage, and will go to the Académie Royale. Last night I was present at the second performance of Rossini's *Gazza Ladra*, the first representation having been for the benefit of Lablache. Grisi was *Ninetta*; Albini, *Pippo*; Coletti, *Fernando*; Tagliafico, *Fabrizio*; and Lablache the *Podesta*. There was an unfortunate tenor, Cellini, in the lover, who created not a small degree of hilarity. Grisi was in splendid voice, singing the "Di Piacere," with the greatest brilliancy. Albini's *Pippo* is one of her best parts. The duo in the prison scene between her and Grisi, "Ebben per mia Memoria," was received with *furor*. M. Vatel's *troupe* will be diminished at the end of this month, by the departure of Madame Persiani, Mdme. Albini, Madame Bellini, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Polonini, who leave for London, for the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

On Monday night I "assisted," as the French say, at the third representation of the new opera of "La Nuit de Noël," libretto by Scribe (of course) and music by Henri Reber, at the Théâtre Royal de l'Opéra Comique. I saw Meyerbeer, Halevy, and Anber, in the boxes; and in the stalls, the well-known face of that enthusiastic amateur Sir Henry Webb. M. Reber has acquired some fame in this capital, for his instrumental writings. I have been formerly present at his concert, and heard his symphonies with much gratification. In this, his first operatic attempt, he has had what the critics call a *succès d'estime*, which, in other words, means an honourable *fiasco*. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to his merits. The *Debut* is in the seventh heaven about Reber; the *Constitutionnel* is very severe. I think the truth is between the two criticisms. Reber has had the disadvantages of an indifferent libretto. M. Scribe, out of materials for one act of interest has spun three heavy acts, and yet the story is in a nutshell. In a place in Germany, no matter when and where, is a legend that those who at midnight on the eve of Christmas see their shadows pass in the churchyard, must die within a year. A married couple, Albert and Henriette (Mocker and Mdme. Darcier), who have strong domestic quarrels, on trifles chiefly provoked by an intriguing widow and her lover, a schoolmaster, believing in the superstition, meet in the dark and think they are about to die, but the pastor of the place, a benevolent clergyman, after reading them a lecture, undeceives them as the clock strikes twelve, and in ecstasy they agree to live happily for the future, the schoolmaster being punished by his wife being discovered in an intrigue with the lord of the village. The mistake of M. Reber is in having written a comic opera—his position is at the Académie; and this conclusion may be safely drawn from the last act of "La Nuit de Noël," in which there is a duo between the lovers, and then a trio, of large proportions, highly dramatic and impulsive. The orchestration of M. Reber is admirable:

the descriptive portion of a snow-storm, whilst *Henriette* trembles with cold, is an excellent conception. The legend-balled reminds the hearer of the "Fra Diavolo" "Tremble," strikingly. The opera was well acted by Mdme. Darcier, Mdme. Lemercier Mocker, Ponchard, jun. (the Baron), Requier (the Schoolmaster), and Bassine (the Pastor).

Onslow, the composer, has arrived to pass the winter in Paris. At the Concert of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, a new pianist, M. Blunenthal, made a very favourable impression, both as a composer and pianist. Mdme. Antonia de Mendi, the cousin of Malibran, Pauline Viardot, and Manuel Garcia—what a triad of talent!—sang several airs at this Concert with the greatest success. Her voice has gained in power considerably since her *debut* in London.

Mdme. Leopoldine Brussl, the Viennese dancer who made her *debut* on the 31st ult., in Plunkett's *pas* in "Jerusalem," at twenty-four hours' notice—a surprising feat—repeated it on Friday night, and was immensely applauded. She is only seventeen, has great personal beauty, and is of the Elssler school.

CLASSICAL PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Sterndale Bennett gave his first Classical Performance of Pianoforte Music at the Hanover-square Rooms, the scheme comprising exclusively gleanings from Mendelssohn; and on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper opened his *soirées* of Pianoforte Music at Willis's Rooms. We were unavoidably absent, but shall attend the second meeting.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Haydn's "Creation" was given on Thursday night at Exeter Hall, Miss Wallace, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Leffler, and Mr. H. Phillips, being the principal vocalists. It was the first appearance in London of Miss Wallace, who is a sister of the eminent composer and pianist, Mr. Vincent Wallace. We must reserve our notice of the performance until the next publication.

THE MUSICAL CHAIR AT OXFORD.—The appointment of Sir Henry R. Bishop, Mus. Bac., to the Chair of the Oxford Musical Professorship, vacant by Dr. Crotch's decease, has given general satisfaction to the musical profession.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—On Tuesday next will be celebrated, at Freemasons' Hall, the 110th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians.—On Wednesday Mr. Willy gives his Quartet Concert at Erard's Rooms.—On Friday will be the first meeting of the Musical Amateur Society, with Mr. Lucas as conductor. On the same evening, the operatic campaign will terminate at Drury-Lane Theatre.

## THE THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

It was a praiseworthy act to mount Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," although the resources of the theatre were not sufficiently strong to supply a strong cast. Berlioz having a real sympathy for the music, was displayed in a much more advantageous light as a Conductor than on any previous occasion, except at the memorable concert, directing his own works. If he did not colour the dramatic situations so vividly as we have been habituated to, still it was a careful and conscientious reading of the score, and had he been better seconded by the leading vocalists, would have told more. Mr. Wrey Mould's version in the "Standard Lyric Drama" was selected, the recitatives being excused greatly, and the airs of *Basilio* and *Marcellina* omitted. The most effective vocal execution was from Miss Miran, in the *Pago*; and, when she has acquired more stage experience, her *Cherubino* will be a very interesting performance. Her two airs were charmingly sung. Mrs. Lea read rather than sung the music of the *Countess* with intelligence, but her voice is far too weak for the theatre. Miss Birch's intonation was at fault in the *Susanna* at times, but her musical acquirements were shown favourably on the whole. Weiss's *Count* and Whitworth's *Figaro* were both dismal—they ought to have exchanged characters.

### PRINCESS.

M. Scribe has written, as all the world knows, so many plays, that a different one might be acted on the same night in every theatre all over France; and English dramatists can scarcely form a notion of the money he derives from their representation. *Libretti*, comedies, dramas, vaudevilles, all come alike to him; but, possibly, he never wrote anything more unaccountably strange than the drama of "La Déesse," which was produced a little time back at the Gymnase Theatre, for the purpose of introducing the charming Rose Cheri in a new character. A translation of this piece was brought out last week at the Princess Theatre, under the title of "Naida; or, the Goddess of El Dorado," in which the equally charming Anna Thillon sustained the chief part. The story is wildly improbable, and not of the most comprehensible; but this is somewhat near it. The popular deity of the Brahmin temple in El Dorado—the original region of gold pavement—who has flourished for some time past as a green monkey, has died. His place is to be filled, however, forthwith, and the election falls on *Naida*, a lovely, simple girl, brought up in the temple by the Chief Priest since she was saved, when quite a child, from a vessel wrecked on the coast of the island. She falls in love with a young Acolyte, whom the High Priest has picked out as an advantageous match for his niece; but, finding the couple determined not to transfer their affections, he proclaims that the attributes of immortality have been withdrawn from *Naida*, and that she must quit the island. Her father, who was with her at the time of the wreck, and thought that she perished, has since recognised her; and, being anxious to return to France, they engage with the captain of a French corvette to take them. The Acolyte flies with them, he being also a human fiasco of the same wreck, and son of a Marquis de Montauron; and they are also accompanied by the comic attendant of the pagoda, *Salaam*. With this situation, the first act ends, and here the thread of the story becomes very elaborate and perplexing. We find ourselves, in the second act, at Versailles. The Acolyte has cooled in his attentions to *Naida*, and an old roustabout takes his place. She throws him over, in revenge for which, he tells a story to the Acolyte about *Naida's* elopement with some sea-captain, who was engaged to his (the Acolyte's) sister; upon which, the young man, irritated and jealous, plunges into dissipation to drown his cares, and *Naida* is shut up in a convent. From this, however, she is ultimately freed; the Acolyte returns to his allegiance, her father comes into an extraordinary fortune, and all are made completely happy.

But for Madame Anna Thillon's graceful *nécessité*, and general acting and singing, we question whether the piece would have been even tolerably successful, from the confused absurdity of the story. But her delightful performance kept the audience in perfect good temper; and, as the whole weight and interest of the drama rested entirely upon her shoulders, she was enabled to carry it through to a satisfactory conclusion. She had some very pretty music to sing, the composition of Mr. Edward Loder, who appears singularly happy in writing for Madame Anna Thillon's voice and style. All her songs were encored, except one, and with honest enthusiasm. None of the other *dramatis personæ* call for any observation except Mr. Compton, whose quaint drollery is always welcome. Madame Thillon's engagement terminates, we believe, this week. She certainly has not made the sensation that she did upon her first appearance at this house, in "The Crown Diamonds;" but this must be attributed, in a great measure, to the very inefficient manner in which she was supported.

### OLYMPIC.

The sensation created by Mr. Gustavus Brooke's performances as *Othello* and *Sir Giles Overreach*, was rather increased than diminished by the announcement that he was to appear in "Richard the Third," on Thursday evening; and we have seldom witnessed so closely packed an auditory as that which the Olympic Theatre presented a few minutes after the doors were opened. Not only every corner of standing room from which a glimpse of the stage could be obtained was occupied, but very many were content to remain in the lobbies and passages of the pit and boxes, where even hearing became a matter of some difficulty, leaving seeing altogether out of the question. In fact, too many persons were admitted; and the same disgraceful tumult which we had occasion to speak of in our notice of "Othello" continued throughout the performance.

Of Mr. Gustavus Brooke's acting as *Gloster*, we much regret that we cannot speak in high terms. It fell very short of what we had anticipated it would have been, from his previous impersonations. Not that it was deficient in effective points—there were enough of these, as the ringing applause in every scene testified; but they were physical rather than intellectual, depending rather on the strength of lungs than of judgment. The sensation created was vivid and marked, it is true; but it was more of that kind which any daring melo-dramatic actor would produce, than the result of a subtle expression of the workings of the mind by nicely managed tone or gesture. The scene with *Lady Anne* was by no means well conceived—he wore the mask of hypocrisy so palpably, that she must have perceived it from the first address. The tent scene was powerfully played; and from this to the end of the play nothing could be finer than the performance; but there is no denying that the heartiest and longest continued applause was awarded to the combat, during which the audience were worked up to a singular state of excitement. And here Mr. Brooke fought like a lion; his rage and determination were absolutely terrific; and the death-struggle a fine artistic delineation. At the end of the tragedy he was perfectly exhausted. The continued straining of his really fine voice, made it harsh and grating; and we almost doubt whether his powers, great as they are, would have sustained much longer.

But whilst thus speaking of Mr. Brooke's defects—of a feeling of disappointment certainly experienced as we perceived them—we believe we can say with truth, that we have no one at present on our stage who can play *Richard* like him. And this was the general opinion of the house, gathered from the conversations of those persons intelligent and well-versed in theatrical affairs, who always collect in the lobbies after any dramatic novelty, to discuss its merits. At the same time, the size of the house is certainly against him. We are most anxious to see him in a theatre larger, and better calculated for the display of his powers.

Mr. Holl was a respectable *Richmond*; Mrs. Brougham a stately *Elizabeth*; and Miss May played *Lady Anne* very evenly, speaking with careful intelligence and great propriety. She is an acquisition to the company. A very little child, Miss R. Archer, made an excellent *Duke of York*; and deserved all the applause that her clear and sensible delivery called forth. For the other performers we cannot say much, beyond that, generally, we have seldom seen anything so bad; an unpleasant truth borne out by the perfect inattention of the audience to the stage, when Mr. Brooke was not on it; and the occasional merriment they indulged in at the expense of some unfortunate looking underling whom they fixed on as an object of merriment.

Everything connected with the *mise en scène* appeared to have been newly got up for the occasion, and reflected credit on the management; but we repeat we shall rejoice to see Mr. Brooke in a larger house, and more ably supported. The Olympic Theatre, it is true, has served to introduce him to a London public; but the longer he remains there the greater injustice he is doing to himself.

Mr. Stocqueler's pleasant farce of "The Fortress" concluded the entertainments.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A complimentary address has been presented to Lord George Bentinck from a Committee appointed for the purpose at a meeting of the county party, on the occasion of his Lordship's retirement from the leadership of that party.

Mr. Gilbert is appointed Consul of Great Britain at Alexandria. Mr. Hedworth Williamson, son of Sir H. Williamson, Bart., is appointed unpaid *attaché* to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Judge Keatinge and Mr. Kyle have retired from canvassing the electors of the Dublin University. No candidate remains save Mr. Napier. Mr. Robinson is hardly looked upon as one.

Accounts from the Rhine recently state that the ice in that river had been for some days in full and rapid motion, and there was every prospect that the navigation would recommence within a week.

The British Government has entirely failed in its desire to arrange the postal difficulties which for some time have existed with the American Government.

The Queen has appointed Dr. Allen Thompson to be Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow.

On Sunday morning it was discovered that the Roman Catholic Chapel, Duncan-street, Islington, had been burglariously entered, and the silver e Ciborium, chalices, patens, &c., used in the service of the Mass, the property of the Rev. H. Lee, carried off by the burglars.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave the first of the customary parliamentary entertainments, on Saturday last, at his temporary official residence in Eaton-square. The principal members of the Administration were invited.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed at Exeter Hall on Thursday. Miss Wallace, sister of the composer of "Maritana," made her *debut* on the occasion.

An order has been issued by the Admiralty, that foreigners desiring to visit her Majesty's dockyards may be admitted by order of the Admiral, or Captain Superintendent of the establishment. Previously, no foreigner could be admitted except by express order, issued by the Board of Admiralty.

The importations of oranges have exceeded, during the present season, the supplies of any former year within the memory of the oldest persons in the fruit trade.

Mr. Bunn's period of management at the Surrey Theatre terminated, after a brilliant season, on Friday last, and Mrs. Davidge, the lessee, has resumed the reins of government.

Mr. Edward Roeckel, the distinguished pianist, has arrived in London for the season.

The Postal Congress held at Dresden has adjourned till the 1st of June; it promises fair to do everything in its power to promote a general and low postage for all Germany.

Viscount Enfield, eldest son of the Earl of Strathford, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Harriet Cavendish, second daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton and Lady Catherine Cavendish.

A marriage is said to be on the tapis between Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, brother to the Earl of Elgin, and Miss Shaw Stewart, daughter of Lady Shaw Stewart.

The works for an electric telegraph from Hamburg to Cuxhaven have been commenced, and will, if the plan succeeds, be extended to Bremen. The facility of communication thus afforded will be of great importance to the navigation of the Elbe and Wesel.

Mr. Dodd, Solicitor-General and Member of the Executive Council of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of that colony, vice Wilkins, deceased.

The command of the forces in Jamaica, lately held by Major-General Lambert, deceased, has been conferred on Major-General John Macdonald, C.B., formerly of the 92nd Foot.

Mr. W. B. Ferrand, late M.P., has given £2 towards the fund collecting for the defence of Mr. O'Connor against the petition to his return to the House of Commons as one of the Representatives for Nottingham.

It is understood that the publication each morning of the French prices at the Stock Exchange is henceforth to be discontinued, owing to the heavy expense which the system entails.

We regret to hear very unfavourable accounts of the health of Mr. T. Cooke, of musical celebrity, and that his friends despair of his ultimate recovery.

The sum required to be voted in order to defray the excess of the naval expenditure beyond the grants for the year ended on the 31st of March, 1847, as shown in the annual account of the naval receipts and expenditure for that year, is £245,410 19s. 7d.

His Excellency Monseigneur Bedini has just arrived in this country from Rome, on a special mission to the British Government from the Pope. His Excellency has had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was among the personages of distinction at Viscountess Palmerston's reception on Saturday night.

£20,000 was received at Liverpool on Monday, by the New York packet-ship *Sheridan*.

The *Washington* steamer will leave New York for Southampton, on the 20th instant.

News from Naples states that Messina had been bombarded on the 29th ult.

The Royal Commission for inquiring into the Merchant Seamen's Fund held a meeting on Tuesday, at the office of the Board of Trade. The commissioners present were the Earl of Ellenborough, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Clay, M.P., Mr. Lock, and Mr. Enderby.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Tuesday, resumed the hearing of the appeal "The representatives of Count de Wall v. the Commissioners of French Claims." The Lords present were the Master of the Rolls, Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in London at the close of the present week from Cannes, his seat in the south of France.

In consequence of the lamented death of Sir Charles Dalbiac, Lieutenant-General Alexander Woodford is appointed to be President, and Major General the Hon. Henry F. C. Cavendish, First Life Guards, to be the cavalry officer of the Acting Committee of the Board of General Officers for the inspection of Army Clothing.

Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., has, at present, the honour of attending daily at Buckingham Palace, by command of her Majesty, taking sittings for a miniature of the Duchess of Saxe Coburg.

The cholera has considerably abated at Constantinople. Some cases, however, were still announced in the neighbouring villages of Roumelia.

The Cabinet of Vienna has put forth another manifesto in the *Austrian Observer*, attacking Switzerland as the focus of radicalism, and enjoining its own Imperial policy.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Victor Weber, as Consul at Ramsgate, and of Mr. Thomas Jenner, as Consul at Rye, for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

In consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. W. King, Captain V. F. Hutton has been promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Lord Granby has declined the honour of succeeding to the post of leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, become vacant by the retirement of Lord George Bentinck.

Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., is about to receive the appointment of the Consulship of Boulogne, the salary attached to which is said to be about £800 a year.

William Dobson, Esq., who was appointed a clerk in the establishment of Lloyd's in the year 1811, and succeeded the late John Bennett Esq., secretary, in 1834, died on Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, is shortly expected to arrive in England, on leave of absence from his post.

Accounts from Silesia continue to represent the distress in some parts of the country as really awful. Subscriptions have been opened in most towns, for the purpose of providing relief for the starving people, but as yet Government has done very little in the promotion of this object.

Advices from Hesse Cassel continue to represent the whole country as extremely discontented with the new Government.

The Tuscan Treasury has augmented its military expenditure by the sum of £2000 per month.

Letters from Italy contain unfavourable intelligence of the health of Mr. T. Gisborne, late M.P. for Nottingham.

The Bank of Portugal has negotiated a loan of over £600,000 in Paris and London, subject only to the approval of the General Assembly.

The steamer *Yallahusha*, with a heavy cargo of cotton, bound for New Orleans, from New York, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., and 40 persons are supposed to have perished with her.

A great fire, consuming several warehouses, took place at Havannah on the night of the 13th ult.

The trial of the prisoners Rosseel and Vaudenplas, for the late triple murder at Brussels, took place on the 8th inst. Both prisoners, who confessed their crime, were found guilty and sentenced to death.

Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. announce the death of P. Mavromichalis, who, previous to the revolution, governed the Maina, under the name of Petro Bey.

The Earl of Minto left Rome for Naples on the 3rd instant, to communicate to the Government of the Two Sicilies the councils of England on the subject of the Sicilian rebellion.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mickey Free."—Send us the position and it shall be solved; but we have no opportunity of referring to back numbers.

"S. T. N." "R. G." "P. W."—The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is published in monthly Nos., by Hurst, King William-street, Strand; the "Berlin Magazine" by Williams and Norgate, of Covent-Garden.

"Juvenile."—The very book you first need is Kenny's little shilling "Chess Manual."

"D. W."—Nothing can possibly be simpler than for White to win. He has only to play P to Q 6th, and Black is sans resource.

"V. A. V."—Belfast.—You are quite mistaken. See the Solution in to-day's paper.

"E. A. R." Devon.—When you have advanced a Pawn to the 8th sq., you can claim for it any piece you choose, from a Queen to a Knight, without regard to the pieces you have already on the board.

"W. L." East Grimstead.—They shall be examined.

"N. B."—We regret to say you have not been misinformed. Letters from Scotland bring the painful intelligence that your once celebrated player, Mr. Donaldson, expired at Edinburgh, after a long indisposition, a few days ago. It is exactly twenty years since he achieved his memorable victory over the London Chess Club, in the great match by correspondence. Since that period he has devoted but little time to Chess, and his latter games afford but an imperfect notion of his powers in by-gone days.

"C. W. C."—1. Messrs. Horwitz and Harwitz are unquestionably stronger than any of the provincial players named. 2. It admits of a very satisfactory explanation. The winner of the match in question had played for years, giving the larger odds, and, consequently, was familiar with every phase of that particular game; while at the lesser odds he was all abroad, never having played a dozen games of the kind before, and those only years before.

"D. W." is thanked. The position shall be examined.

"E. G. M."—A Pawn in taking en passant, places himself on the square from whence he had taken the adverse Pawn. Any pawn may be so taken, and at any part of the game, provided, of course, it had not before been moved. Why do you not buy some cheap elementary book on the game, and thus acquire these mere rudiments before you attempt to play?

"Hermes."—Your emendation appears correct. The solution of No. 270 is:—1.—Kt takes P; 2.—R to K R 7th (ch); 3.—P to K B 7th, becomes a Kt, &c.

"H. B. B."—Received with thanks.

"W. P."—A very clever little stratagem, for which we shall gladly find room.

"Woodstockiensis."—You have made an egregious blunder. Look again at Black's 5th move.

"H. H."—It shall be looked to. Does not the publication from whence you took it give a solution?

"A. Z. B. Y."—We should rather recommend some elementary treatise, and the assistance of a friendly player. Your problem is easily solvable in three moves.

"Q. Q." Lee. 1. Q to K B 6th (ch); 2. Q to K R 4th; 3. Q to Q B 5th, mate.

"J. M. S."—You cannot seriously imagine that the diagram you have sent is worthy to be called a problem. What is the purport of it? Be content, at present, to solve the problems of others, and don't attempt, for twelve months at least, to construct one yourself.

Solutions by "C. W. C." "J. M." "Mickey Free" "Can't I?" "R. E. F." "F. G. R." "Rufa Terra," "Sopraccita," "M. P." "H. T. V." "Civis," "Argus," are correct.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 212.

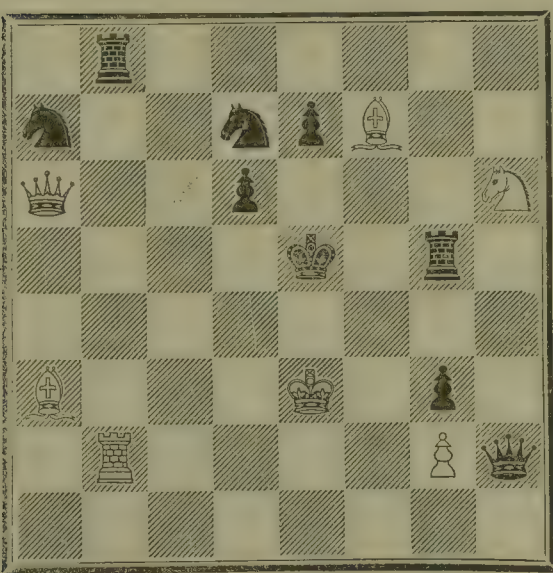
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3d	P to Q B 4th (best)	4. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th
2. B takes B	R to K 3d (best)	5. P to K 4th (ch)	R takes K P
3. Q to Q 2d (ch)	K to K 5th	6. Q to Q 6th Mate	

## PROBLEM, No. 213.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White moving first to checkmate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following game is part of a match of seven games just terminated, which has awakened a lively interest among the amateurs of London. The opponents were Captain Kennedy and Mr. Lowe, a German player of some celebrity, and the result of the contest was to give the Captain four games, and his adversary three, Captain K. winning by the odd game:—

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. P to K Kt 3d	Q to K 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	26. Q Kt to Q 5th	R takes Q Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	27. P takes R	K Kt takes R
4. Q takes P	K Kt to B 3d	28. K takes Kt	Q to K 5th
5. K B to Q 3d	K B to K 2d	29. Q to K 3d	Q takes Q P
6. Castles		30. P to Kt 3d	K to B 2d
7. P to Q B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 3d
8. K Kt to Kt 5th (a)	P to K B 3d (b)	32. P to K B 5th	Q takes Q (ch)
9. K Kt to K B 3d	P to Q B 4th	33. K takes Q	P to B 3d
10. Q to her B 3d	K Kt to B 3d (b)	34. P to K R 4th	P to Q 4th
11. K Kt to K sq	K Kt to K R 4th	35. K to K B 4th	Kt to K 7th (ch)
12. Q B to K 3d	K B to K B 3d	36. K to K 3d	Kt to Q B 8th
13. Q to her Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	37. K to B 4th	Kt takes Q R P
14. P to K B 4th	K B to Q 5th	38. P to K Kt 5th (ch)	P takes P
15. B takes B	Q Kt takes B	39. P takes P (ch)	K to K 2d
16. Q to B 3d	B to K 7th	40. K to K 5th	P to Q 5th
17. K R to K B 2d	B takes B	41. P to K B 6th (ch)	P takes P (ch)
18. K Kt takes B	P to K B 4th	42. P takes P (ch)	K to B 2d
19. P takes P	K R takes P	43. K to B 5th	P to Q R 4th (d)
20. Q to Q 2d (c)	Q to K B 5th	44. Kt to Q 3d (e)	K to K B 3d
21. Q Kt to B 3d	Q R to K sq	45. K to Kt 6th	Kt to Q B 6th
22. Q R to K B sq	K Kt to K B 3d	46. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
23. Q R to K sq	R takes R (ch)	47. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to K sq
24. K Kt takes R	Kt to K Kt 5th	48. P to B 7th (ch)—and wins.	

(a) This was obviously a lost move. What possible advantage could accrue from playing the Kt up here?

(b) We should have taken off the Kt first.

(c) White might otherwise have taken the K B P.

(d) If instead of this futile move White had simply played his Kt first to Q Kt 5th, and then to Q B 3d, we cannot see how Black would have saved the game.

(e) This position forcibly demonstrates the importance of gaining time at Chess. White's lost move of P to Q R 4th at once gives his adversary a won game in place of a Chess. Lost one.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 275.—By Mr. McG.—Y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3d	K at Q 4th	P at Q B 3d, and	B at Q Kt 3d
Q at K Kt sq	Q at Q 6th	Q Kt 5th	P at K Kt 4th
R at K 8th	R at K B 5th, and	White to play, and	mate in two moves.
Kt at K 6th	Q 3d		

No. 276.—By A. L., of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at K Kt 5th	B at Q B 4th	B at Q 7th
R at K B 3d and	R at Q B 5th and	P at K 4th, and K	Kt at Q B 7th
5th	7th	R 2d	P at K 4th and 6th
	White to play, and		mate in three moves.

No. 277.—By the Same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 4th	K at K R 4th	Kts at K R 3d, and	K 6th
Q at K R 2d	Q at Q B 8th		
B at K R 4th	B at Q B sq	P at K Kt 2d and	5th, and Q 4th
Kts at K B 5th and	Rs at K R 2d, and		
7th	Q R 8th		White to play, and
			mate in four move

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Bishop of Exeter gave notice that he would present a petition on Tuesday evening, from certain clergymen, praying for the repeal of the 25th Henry VIII., which inflicts the penalty of *præmunire* on those refusing to obey the command of the Crown in the election of Bishops. —Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

YARMOUTH ELECTION.—MR. KER SEYMER reported, from the Yarmouth Election Committee, that Lord A. Lennox and Mr. O. Coope were found not duly elected; that the election was void, and that at the last and preceding elections gross and systematic bribery had prevailed, especially among the free-men. The committee recommended that the free-men of Yarmouth be disfranchised, and that, until their disfranchisement, no new writ be issued.—On the motion of Mr. Ker Seymer, the report was ordered to be printed, and the issuing of the new writ to be delayed until after the said report be taken into consideration.

A new writ was ordered for Waterford city.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—LOD JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to a question put by Mr. Horsman on Friday last, intimated that whoever should be appointed to the vacant See of Canterbury should take the income of the archbishopric subject to any alterations that Parliament might hereafter see fit to make in it. He (Lord John) entirely agreed in the opinion that the mode of fixing episcopal incomes was unsatisfactory, and that Parliament might make a better arrangement. He thought it as well to add, for fear of mistakes, that the present income of the Archbishop of Canterbury was £15,000, and he did not anticipate making any alteration in that amount.

## THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion that the order of the day be read for going into Committee on the New Zealand Government Bill.

MR. OSBORNE brought under the consideration of the House the present condition of the New Palace of Westminster, complaining of the reckless expenditure which had taken place, without any adequate control being exercised over it, and of the slow progress which was being made with the building. It was high time that the House took the whole matter in hand, and did its duty to the country, by exercising a proper control over so enormous an expenditure.

Lord MORPETH admitted that the building was an expensive one, and that it had, in that respect, exceeded the original estimate. But, under all the circumstances, this could hardly have been otherwise, and the architect was prepared to stand the test of any contrast whatever, with any building erected in this country in modern times, either with reference to its cost of construction, the speed of its erection, or the effect of its appearance. From the circumstances in which he had been placed, the architect had himself had to sustain nearly all the responsibility of the undertaking, which he was anxious to make a credit and a glory to the country. The Government would take measures to contract the annual sums to be voted for the new Houses for the coming years, although this economy would be observed, he feared, at the cost of some further delay in the completion of the works. The noble Lord passed a decided encomium upon the specimens of fresco painting which decorate the House of Lords, and of which Mr. Osborne had spoken in rather disparaging terms.

Sir R. PEEL thought that all the matters touched upon could be much better sifted by a Select Committee than by any casual debate in the House of Commons. He thought that neither the architect, the Woods and Forests, nor the Treasury was exclusively to blame in the matter. The House itself had to bear some share in whatever reprobation was merited. The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to show that the failure of many of our public buildings was exclusively to be attributed to the architects having been stinted in the expenditure upon them. Much as he was disposed to practise economy in this, as in every other species of expenditure, he trusted they would not, by too rigid an economy, add another to the many errors in this respect into which they had already fallen. He concluded by passing a warm eulogy upon Mr. Barry, in which, indeed, he only imitated those who had preceded him, no complaint being urged by any against the architect, except on the score of his proneness to excessive expenditure.

Mr. M. MILNES thought it an ill-advised proposition for any one to make, that Mr. Barry should be coerced into completing the works in a year, or any other very limited period.

Lord LINCOLN emphatically denied the charge made against Mr. Barry, to the effect that he had undertaken alterations in the building without proper authority or sanction. That charge had been thoroughly investigated by a committee of the House, whose report had entirely exonerated Mr. Barry. The alterations which had taken place had, in all cases, those sanctions which were necessary for the guidance of the architect. If the Select Committee on the whole subject, about to be moved for by Sir R. Inglis, should be appointed, he was confident that the result of its inquiries would be to throw the chief, if not the entire blame of the great expenditure which had taken place upon the House of Commons itself.

The conversation was then pursued by Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Banks, Mr. A. Hope, and Mr. Drummond, after which the order of the day was read.

## NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, Lord LINCOLN impressed on the Government the advisability of repealing the Constitution of New Zealand, instead of suspending it for five years, as proposed by them. The noble Lord sifted the constitution, and condemned it as one unheard of before, as a hybrid and inconsistent one, fine enough in theory, but quite inapplicable to the colony. It had been expected that municipal institutions would have been made the basis of a system of representative Government, but municipal institutions had not been conceded. The New Zealanders knew the constitution given them would not work, and that it was framed contrary to the opinion of those whom Lord Grey consulted. The Colonial Minister had broken faith with those who had gone out expecting to be placed under well devised free institutions.

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think it necessary to defend a constitution which he was about to ask the House to suspend for five years; but he maintained that it was not so impracticable as the noble Lord had represented it to be. Similar constitutions had been given to other colonies, and therefore he denied that it could be called either a hybrid or an unheard of one. Upon the whole, he thought the course proposed by the bill, the best that, in the circumstances, could be adopted. The House then went into Committee on the bill, and the discussion of its clauses occupied the greater part of the evening.

The bill passed through Committee.

The SPEAKER informed the House that Mr. Cholmondeley did not intend to defend his seat for Montgomery; and, on the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the Clerk of the Crown was ordered to erase Mr. Cholmondeley's name from the return.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Committee of Supply, for the purpose of obtaining a pressing vote, holding out a promise to Mr. Anstey of a day next week for the discussion of his "monster motion."

It was ultimately arranged that Mr. Anstey's motion should stand fixed for Tuesday week, and the House having gone into a Committee of Supply, a vote for outstanding Exchequer Bills was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—Lord STANLEY gave notice, on the part of the Earl of HARDWICKE, that, on Friday next, he would move for a Select Committee on the Navigation Laws.

ABOLITION OF THE PENALTY OF PRÆMUNIRE.—The Bishop of Exeter presented the petition, of which he had given notice, from certain clergymen of Buckinghamshire, praying for the repeal of that part of the 25th of Henry VIII., which inflicts the penalties of *præmunire* on Deans and Chapters, and Bishops. The Right Rev. Prelate said that he did not go the full length with the petitioners, but he boldly asserted that the construction put upon this statute made it one of direct persecution, and he was prepared to maintain that no lay power, not even of the Crown, should be permitted to force unworthy persons upon the Bishops. If the law were as represented by the Attorney-General, and as held by the Lord Chief Justice and another Judge, it was a most atrocious law, and one that their Lordships ought not to allow to remain. But he hoped and trusted that the law was not as held by those learned persons; and that the construction put on the statute by the two learned Judges who took a view favourable to the liberties of the Church, would ultimately prevail. The Right Rev. Prelate quoted a document drawn up by Cranmer and sanctioned by Henry VIII., in which it was held that the confirmation of a Bishop was a judicial act, and he insisted that while it was the prerogative of the Crown to nominate, the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, in their respective provinces, should have the right of deciding on the fitness of persons nominated for Bishops.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that, as the law stands, the absolute power of appointing to Bishops was vested in the Crown, and he feared it was the object of these petitioners to sanction the interference of some other ecclesiastical authority. Some alteration of the mere forms of the election of Bishops might be desirable, but he hoped their Lordships would never agree to any measure that would interfere with the unquestioned prerogative of the Crown.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER remarked that, if the nomination of the Crown were to be so absolute as the LORD CHANCELLOR seemed to imply, there would be great risk of a crisis in the Church which few were prepared for.—Lord DENMAN said that he had on no occasion devoted his mind and anxious attention so completely as in the late case of Dr. Hampden, and if he had erred in his judgment, it was not for want of deep consideration, or without a full sense of the severe responsibility which he incurred. However, he firmly believed that the judgment given by him and Mr. Justice Erle was more advantageous to the Church, by putting an end to painful proceedings, than if they had taken an opposite view.—After remarks from Lord CAMPBELL and the Bishop of ST. DAVID'S, the Bishop of Exeter replied, and the petition was received.

Their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PORTUGAL.—MR. HUME inquired of the Foreign Secretary if the engagements entered into by the protocol of May, 1847, with the Governments of France and Spain, had been fulfilled, and whether we were free from them?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that these engagements related to the amnesty, to the elections, and the summoning of the Cortes of Portugal; and that the circumstances to which the protocol related having gone by, there were no longer grounds for the interference of this country.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—To a question put by Sir R. INGLIS, Lord J. RUSSELL gave an assurance that, should the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome come down from the Lords, ample time should be given for its discussion in the Commons.—MR. HINDLEY asked whether Lord Minto's correspondence would be produced?—Lord PALMERSTON replied that Lord Minto had not been invested with any diplomatic character at Rome; he had credentials to Sardinia, to Florence, and Naples, but not to Rome; therefore, he could not produce his correspondence.

ITALY.—DR. BOWRING moved for copies of correspondence on the subject of the Commercial League in Italy; and in doing so, referred to the present political aspect of Italy.—Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible for any one to regard the progress of national liberty in Italy without the liveliest interest, and it was because that progress was the result of union between the people and their Sovereigns that he believed it would be permanent. With regard to the part Austria was taking in passing events, he could state, from information received from our Ambassador at Vienna, that the Cabinet of Austria would not interpose any hostile interference in the affairs of Italy, but would adopt such a course as might be expected from so wise and prudent a Cabinet. Within the last twenty-four hours he had received information to that effect. He must object to produce correspondence in negotiation still pending. With respect to the course which the Government might take, he did not think we ought to interfere further than we were asked; but if advice were given, it would be in recommendation of commercial freedom. As an evidence of the confidence which the Italian states reposed in our Government, he might state that Lord Minto had left Rome for Naples at the joint desire of the Governments of Naples and Sicily, in order to lend his friendly assistance in the adjustment of the disputes which had arisen. Those who knew Lord Minto would believe that any advice which he would tender would consult alike the happiness of the Italian people and the dignity of their Sovereign.—MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE regretted that the French Chambers had not adopted the pacific tone which had marked the noble Foreign Secretary's speech.—DR. BOWRING withdrew his motion.

LANDED TENURE (IRELAND).—SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.—Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. PUSEY, leave was given to bring in a bill for the improvement of agricultural tenant-right in England and Wales.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide further facilities for the permanent improvement of landed property in Ireland by the owners thereof.

The report of the New Zealand Government Bill was received.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons sat from noon to six o'clock.

SEE OF MANCHESTER.—In reply to a question put by Mr. FREWEN, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he did not contemplate bringing in a bill this Session for giving Church patronage to the See of Manchester; were the subject touched at all, it would be by some general measure.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. LAW moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee on the bill that day six months.

Mr. DRUMMOND spoke in favour of going into committee on the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, and urged the House not to make further concessions, which were ever made the grounds of further demands. He referred to several passing events to prove the encroaching and aggressive character of the Church of Rome.

Mr. ANSTAY defended the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed it.

Sir G. GREY did not think that ephemeral arguments should weigh with the House in dealing with this measure. For the last twenty years, friendly and private communications had been made with the Court of Rome, and what Lord Minto had done had been done a hundred times before. The Home Secretary supported the principle of the bill, though he did not agree with all its details.

Colonel CONOLLY opposed the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought there was a clear distinction between the Jesuits and the other Roman Catholic regular orders; and, unless the opposers of the bill could show that the objections urged against the Jesuits also applied to the other regular orders, he could not refuse to go into Committee, with the object of relieving these other regular orders, at least, from the grievances that oppressed them.

The Marquis of GRANBY opposed the bill. He did not think that this, as a Protestant country, ought to remove from the Statute Book enactments passed as securities for our established religion.

Mr. SHELLE argued that the laws against the regular orders of Roman Catholic clergy were a dead letter, that they could not be put into force, and that as they were considered galling, they ought to be repealed. The right hon. gentleman boldly asserted that England was full of Jesuits, and ironically dared the Attorney-General to put the laws in force against them.

Mr. HENLEY opposed, and Lord AUGUBEN and SUREY supported the bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, although willing to remove from the Statute Book the old obsolete enactments complained of, could not consent to repeal the securities taken on the passing of the Emancipation Act of 1829. Therefore, he would oppose the further progress of the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL spoke in favour of going into Committee.

The House divided—

For going into Committee	..	..	..	..	186
Against it	..	..	..	..	154
Majority for going into Committee	..	..	..	..	32

The House went into Committee, *pro forma*, and on the motion of Mr. ANSTAY, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again that day three weeks.

Mr. GRAINGER reported, from the West Gloucestershire Election Committee, that they had found Mr. Granley Berkeley duly elected. The announcement of this result was received by the House with loud cheers.—The House Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

After the ordinary preliminary business, The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the bill for legalising diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. The nobles Marquis explained at some length the objects of the bill, which is limited strictly to legalising our diplomatic relations with the Pope, and does not in any way relax the laws against the exercise of the Pope of any legal authority within these realms.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE briefly opposed the measure, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The bill was also opposed by the Bishops of Winchester and Exeter, Lord Stanley and Lord Redesdale; it was supported by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and the Bishop of St. David's.

The House was about to divide, when the Duke of NEWCASTLE withdrew his amendment. The bill was then read a second time, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## BANK CHARTER.

The House met at four o'clock; the business of the evening was the resolution moved by Mr. Herries, for going into Committee on the Bank Charter Bill. It proposes, before the report of the Currency Committee now sitting, to consider the above act with the view of relaxing some of the provisions of the Bank charter relative to its issues.

The debate that followed was a repetition of those discussions that occupied the short session of November last.

On a division the numbers were—For the motion, 122; Against it, 163: Majority against Mr. Herries' resolution, 41.—Adjourned.

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The *Chester Courant* prominently announces the following:—

"Our estimable and revered diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Chester, is appointed to succeed the late Dr. Howley as Archbishop of Canterbury."

"This promotion of the pious and learned Dr. Sumner to the Primacy will be hailed with lively satisfaction by numerous and influential parties in the Church."

"The Right Rev. Prelate left Chester for London on Tuesday evening, in compliance with a Royal Message, requiring his attendance in the metropolis."

## THE WEATHER.

The air during the week has been principally in rapid motion, and, with the exception of the 11th day, it has passed from the S.W. or S.S.W.; on the 11th day, its direction was from the N. The sky has been very much clouded, and, at times, the temperature has been high for the season. Rain has fallen frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, the sky was mostly free from cloud till 3h. p.m.; rain began to fall at 4h. p.m., and continued falling till after midnight, during which time the quantity amounted to six-tenths of an inch in depth; the wind in the morning was strong, and blew from the S.S.W.; towards evening it decreased in strength, and veered to the N. The average temperature of the air for the day was 43½°. Friday, the sky was overcast all day, except from 7h. a.m. till 4h. p.m., during which interval the sky was mostly clear; the directions of the wind were N.N.W. and N.; the average temperature for the day was 41°. Saturday, the sky was, for the most part, clear, although, at times, it was wholly covered by cloud; the directions of the wind were W.N.W. and S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 41°. Sunday, the sky was overcast all day; the wind blew strongly from the S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 48°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day, a thin fine rain was falling generally after 4h. p.m.; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 51½°. Tuesday, the sky was mostly covered by a thin film of cloud; the moon was surrounded by a halo at night; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 43½°. Wednesday, the sky was chiefly covered by a thin cloud; the moon in the evening was surrounded by a halo; the direction of the wind was W. till 2h. p.m., and N. afterwards. The average temperature for the day was 36½°. The day was fine. The average temperature for the week was 43½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Feb. 10, the highest during the day was 49 deg., and the lowest was 38 deg.	
Friday, Feb. 11, .....	48 .....

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY.

THE Marquis of Granby is the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland. He has sat in Parliament for the Borough of Stamford for ten years, and has filled an office in the Royal Household. But the past ten days have been the great epoch of his life; in it, the Protectionists deposed Lord George Bentinck from the Leadership, and elected him to the vacancy. Lord George is too liberal in certain of his opinions: the inference is, that the Marquis of Granby is not in advance of the party. But their choice was either premature, or the step was taken without the consent of the man they honoured with their choice: the arrangement had hardly been made, before the noble Marquis declined the greatness thrust upon him. Whether he thought with the poet, that

Fame never crowns  
The champion of a falling creed,

or felt himself unequal to the duties expected of him, has not been explained; but the Marquis returns to his former position, as a prominent, but scarcely eminent, member of the Conservative Opposition.

The Marquis is in the prime of life, and has some good physical qualities, always of great advantage to a public man. He has the manly presence that fills the eye of an assembly. In voice, delivery, and style of speaking he has the superiority over Lord G. Bentinck, to whom it is positively painful to listen. The qualities yet to be shown are the industry, the courage, and unconquerable perseverance of the late Leader. In the debate of Wednesday on the Bill for Removing the Penalties of certain Acts of Parliament affecting Roman Catholics, the Marquis of Granby spoke, for the first time since his temporary, and, as it appears, undesired elevation. He was therefore listened to with some degree of interest. Men who are selected for Leaders must have something



THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY, M.P. FOR STAMFORD.

in them. But the little he said had been said twenty times before, and made no impression. "Good sentences, and well pronounced," is a full description of it; but his fine strong voice and clear utterance furnished a startling contrast to that of Mr. Sheil, who jumped up the moment the noble Marquis took his seat, and began his address to the House in a perfect shriek! The Protectionists are not giving signs of strength in these changes. It is a bad symptom for a cause when the ablest men desert it; it is not mere volition or intrigue on their part; the hack-nied cry of treachery is of no avail; it is the force of circumstances, rendering past policies impossible. From Peel to Bentinck was a heavy declension; from Bentinck to Granby is not an ascent; and now it seems doubtful if the party will be able to get any recognised leader at all. Lord George and Disraeli must serve it as distinguished volunteers.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**EXPRESS TRAIN TO SCOTLAND.**—Arrangements are being made between the London and North Western, the Caledonian, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Companies, to start an express train on the opening throughout of the Caledonian Line. The train, we understand, will commence running on the 1st March, starting from London and Glasgow at nine o'clock in the morning, to reach each terminus at ten o'clock at night.

**SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The Chertsey branch of this line was opened on Monday, the road going off about a quarter of a mile beyond the Weybridge station, crossing the Basingstoke canal by the mills, having a station at Addlestone, and then coming into Chertsey about half a mile from the church, opposite the site of the old workhouse. There are, at present, four trains a day, and these will offer the greatest conveniences to the inhabitants, although it is a question whether it may not affect the business of the town in such affairs as grocery, the fashions, book-selling, &c., from persons being enabled to get their stock direct from town more readily, and at a less price than by ordering them of the resident dealers. Several of the principal tradespeople dined together at the Crown Inn, to celebrate the event. But few, if any, of the surrounding residents gave their countenance to the festivity, nor did any of the leading officers of the line attend, except Mr. Stovin, the general manager. This is to be regretted, since, had the affair been taken up by some one of consequence in the neighbourhood, a proper "inauguration" might have been achieved; as it was, the meeting was somewhat "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

The financial statement of the Great Western Railway Company, which has been issued previously to the meeting on the 17th inst., shows a revenue for the six months ending December 31, of £534,454, against an expenditure of £210,443. The balance of the general revenue account applicable to a dividend is £257,318. The amount of capital on which the dividend is to be paid is £6,157,900. Four per cent upon this would take £246,316, leaving a surplus of £11,002. Three-and-a-half per cent. would take £215,526, leaving a surplus of £41,792. The surplus carried forward after the payment of the dividend of 4 per cent. last June was £25,297.

## HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Three "juvenile harpists," the Lockwoods, who made their first public appearance in the year gone by, on Thursday night resumed their early familiarity with the public ear, at a concert at these rooms. They are Masters Adolphus and Ernest, aged nine and eight years, and a *piccola* Fanny, who comes seven in the scale—two wee Apollos and a diminutive muse—to match. The trio have each and all considerable difficulty in clashing their instruments, and getting at the strings. Animated, however, by the inspiration of a genuine *gusto* for their art, they manage to get through their parts, which are combined with a skillful simplicity, with evenness and spirit. Herein lies the whole marvel of their performance, which, in very truth, is fitter for the educational closet than these rooms. These "juvenile harpists" are as yet only in the bud, and some half-dozen good summers of tending and training in the *studio* should be bestowed on them ere the concert-rooms' "daylight and liberty bless the young flowers!" They were, however, much applauded by a very kind and considerably amused audience. The concert was supported by some chorle



SCENE FROM "ROSE ET MARGUERITE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

contributions, both vocal and instrumental. Amongst the former was the "Nina Jolie et sage," from Auber's *Action*, sung by Madame Thillon with exquisite art and most animated expression. It was rapturously encored. Mr. Harrison gave Mr. Wallace's beautifully feeling air from "Matilda of Hungary" with considerable purity of style, and was also encored. Amongst the instrumental performances on the occasion the duet from favourite themes of Schubert, by Benedict and Reeckel, was pre-eminent for the finer qualities of both composition and execution. It was warmly applauded, and by a room which was well filled with auditors.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

Our Illustration is taken from the three-act comedy of "Rose et Marguerite," performed, for the first time in England, on Monday evening, on which occasion her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence.

The original piece was first played at the Vandeville, in Paris, last autumn, and is of excellent construction. The *Baron de Villiers*, a wealthy old gentleman, has two grand-daughters, the heroines of the piece—*Rose* (Mlle. Baptiste), and *Marguerite* (Mlle. Nathalie), whom he wishes to see well married; and he is very anxious that their cousin *Frederick* (M. Montaland), who is a capital fellow, very well off, and the favourite of every body, should have one of them. *Frederick*, however, is not a marrying man—as the officer of the "Tenth" is reported to have said in a similar position, "He didn't want the lady himself, but he'd mention her at the mess," so *Frederick* finds a valuable friend, *Jules de St Yves* (M. Fechter), who directly falls in love with both the sisters. He is loved in return by *Marguerite*, who is unfortunately engaged to a somewhat elderly banker, *Mons. Perrin* (M. St. Marie). *Rose* admires *Jules* also, but, with sisterly devotion; she determines that *Marguerite* shall be happy. So she tells *Jules* that he must not think of her, and tells *Perrin* that *Marguerite* does not care about him. This produces a great change in the positions of the parties. *Perrin* falls in love with *Rose*, and is accepted; the same thing happens between *Marguerite* and *Jules*, and the double marriage takes place in the middle of the piece. We next find *Rose* and her husband not forming a very lively couple, the banker being always wrapped up in his affairs, and his bride consequently neglected. On the other hand, *Marguerite* and *Jules* are as happy as the day is long, until *Frederick* brings the husband an admission to a club, which he frequents too much. *Marguerite* begins to suspect his fidelity, and receives confirmation of her misgiving by some letters found by accident. She is perfectly wretched, when all is set right by *Frederick's* assurance that it has all been a little plot to try her; and that she and her husband will be happier than ever. *Perrin*, too, has turned out an excellent spouse, his abstraction and apparent neglect proving to have arisen only from his anxiety to provide a fortune sufficient to enable his wife to have everything she wished.

The piece was very favourably received, and, indeed, deserved to be, no less from the agreeable manner in which it was written, than from the fresh and charming acting of Mademoiselle Nathalie, who played to perfection, and was admirably seconded by Mademoiselle Baptiste. M. Cartigny's *Baron* was delicious—a fine sterling impersonation of a fussy old man; in fact, all the performers were worthy of the highest praise. The names next in succession of the performers selected for the "stars" of the St. James's Theatre are those of M. Lafont and M. Achard.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—OPENING OF THE SEASON.

It is not the musical world which is alone interested in this subject. To the gay world deep is the interest in the opening of this great Institution, which was established by Royalty—has been under every species of government: ruled by musical composers, like Handel; bankers, like Chambers; noble lessees, like Lord Middlesex; speculators and men of straw, committees of noblemen, &c. &c.—always wofully unfortunate until the present lesseeship, and still always the great and unique centre of fashion; so that, in fact, the opening of the Opera is the opening of the season. We have already long since enumerated the resources of the present campaign. We have now to report—as far as attentive observation at rehearsals can afford information—what are to be the features of the opening night. The entertainments consist of "Ernani," and of a new ballet, "Florinda, ou la Reine des Elfes." "Ernani," composed by Verdi, founded upon the celebrated drama of Victor Hugo, is not new to our Italian stage; it has often been performed since, three years ago, it was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre, and successfully interpreted by Madame Rita Biondi, Moriani, and Fornasari. The cast, on the present occasion, is far more powerful. *Charles V.*, at the time alluded to performed by a second-rate artist, is now enacted by the general favourite, Signor Gardoni, who has consented to fill this part—expressly transposed for him—in order to enhance the general effect. One of the most playful and fascinating melodies of the opera—"Vieni streccia"—falls to his share, and it elicited applause from all present, not excepting his brother artists and the orchestra.

Signora Cruvelli, whose portraiture is faithfully given in our present Number, enacts the part of the heroine—*Elvira*. This *prima donna*, a pupil of the Conservatoire, and who has studied under several *maestri* of European fame, is eighteen years of age. Her countenance is pleasing and expressive; her form, of the middle height, is well moulded and handsome; her manner dramatic, and her style energetic. Her voice is remarkably powerful, her tones youthful and bell-toned; and, if it be found, when her powers are fully tried, that she possesses the complete management of her vocal resources, she will be one of the greatest acquisitions the theatre has ever made. This young lady is of German extraction, and an intense love of her art has led her to her present career. Hardly was her musical education finished, than she made her *début*, a few months since, in Italy, and excited from the first a great sensation. Report of her success spread rapidly: in the dearth of great, and, above all, of young artists of distinction, the *impresari* from all quarters rushed to engage her—amongst these, four of the principal operatic directors in Europe. Signora Cruvelli, however, amidst all the offers, only accepted a future engagement at the great Theatre La Fenice, at Venice, and an immediate one at Her Majesty's Theatre.

In "Ernani," as at present cast, the part of the hero is performed by Signor Cuzzani. A vulgar, but rich and speculative, Italian tradesman, having one day heard him sing whilst travelling in the provinces, immediately bought up his services for three years, for a very small sum. The young tenor had from the first great success, and so hard did his leaseholder work his powers, that, at the end of the term, his health had seriously suffered. Having rested and recovered his health, amongst the numerous engagements offered him, he accepted one at Her Majesty's Theatre. He is young, handsome, above the middle height



THE JUVENILE HARPISTS—ADOLPHUS, ERNEST, AND FANNY LOCKWOOD.



VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE SOUP KITCHEN, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

and, although hardly convalescent from a cold when we heard him, so that his voice was too much veiled to form a positive judgment, his tones were sweet, impassioned, and impressive. The baritone, Signor Biletta, who performs the part of *Silva*, is a vocalist thirty-eight years of age, or more; of short stature, and peculiar countenance. The moment he sings and acts, his

### THE SOUP KITCHEN IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Soup-Kitchen established jointly by the Poor Man's Guardian Society and the National Philanthropic Association. The time was fixed for twelve o'clock, and precisely at that hour his Royal Highness arrived at 40, Leicester-square, and was received by Mr. Cochrane, the President, and Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., the Treasurer of the National Philanthropic Association, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, the friends and supporters of the two societies.

His Royal Highness first inspected the various models of the National Philanthropic Association for the Improvement of Roads; for sewage and drainage connected with sanitary measures; and the ventilation of dwellings, &c.

The party then adjourned to the offices of the Poor Man's Guardian Society. The Prince's attention was called to the system of providing model lodging-houses for the poor, as instituted by Lord Ashley.

Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen then walked up to Ham-yard, Windmill-street, to inspect the Soup Kitchen, and where a number of poor were receiving relief. His Royal Highness twice tasted the soup, and pronounced it to be excellent, and made many enquiries as to the price of bread, ingredients, &c. Some gentlemen remarked that the soup was distributed by tickets and that some of the poor sold their

tickets, to which the Prince replied that "the ticket would not fetch much, but that a bason of good soup and a piece of bread might keep a poor creature from starving, and that Soup Kitchens were very general on the Continent, and were found to do much good." His Royal Highness seemed very much pleased with all he saw and heard. The Prince was attended by the Hon. Colonel Phipps, and was cheered on his entering and leaving the Institution.

The Soup Kitchen in Leicester-square was first opened on the 19th of January, 1847, and remained in operation till the 20th of February,—during which time nearly 300 persons per day, accepted, with every demonstration of thankfulness and gratitude, the relief offered—viz., a basin of nourishing soup, and a half-pound of good bread to each individual. On the 11th of March, the Kitchen was again opened, a new soup apparatus having been erected in the interim, and soup continued to be distributed till the 24th of April. It was then stopped for want of funds.

From a record kept at the office, it appears that during the time this system of relief was afforded, upwards of sixteen thousand poor persons had been its recipients.

Among the subscribers to this Institution are His Royal Highness Prince Albert; Viscount Melbourne; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Lord Ashley, M.P.; the Governor of the Bank of England, &c. &c.

### PARIS FASHIONS FOR CONCERTS.

BALLS are beginning, Court mournings are almost over, and Concerts are the ground for evening parties. Our fair subscribers must be informed that an invitation for a Concert is not in general to enjoy the quiet delights of music, but means that the dancing party will be on a small scale; that, although they will dance, they must not expect the luxuries of a stylish ball, and that, in consequence, their toilets must be of a more serious disposition, and their lace skirts not got up with bunches of flowers.

Although simple their toilets may be in their appearance, they prove, in reality, to be a great deal more expensive than the most elegant ball dresses. It is for these Concerts that gowns of *reps broché*, of *moire antique* and brocaded satins, are chosen, illustrated with the richest laces and expensive ribbons. The most ornamented head-dresses are worn with these costly and heavy silks; garlands of flowers are equally elegant, and more becoming for young ladies.

Ball-dresses have been rather monotonous this last week in their shades, although ornamented with the greatest taste, and of the most perfect elegance, while grey and black were the predominant colours. We can give the description of a sweet gown, which produced quite a sensation. It was made with two skirts of pearl-colour lace on a slip of taffetas the same shade. The first skirt was trimmed with two rows of draperies, each of them gathered by a bow of ribbon; the second row trimmed with a white blonde lace, falling in the interstices of the drapery. The second skirt, just placed over the draperies, was ornamented with pearl-colour ribbons, got up from the waist, and fixed nearly at the bottom of the skirt by a bow; every ribbon being trimmed with a blonde lace. The *berthe* was formed with blonde lace and plain lace; the shape of it was round, crossed over the shoulders, forming a drapery. This toilet was a perfect marvel of elegance and good taste; we can also recommend it as the most delicious novelty of these last days. Another dress really charmed us; it was in black lace; five lace skirts, quite plain, one over the other, rendered it so airy, so becoming to the figure, that we thought it most charming in its simplicity, and the choice of the black lace a great improvement to fair hair. In general this fashion of five lace skirts proves very becoming when worn by tall young ladies; but they are far from being pretty worn by a short lady. The great secret of true elegance is not merely in copying the general fashion, but in fitting it to one's own figure. The effect produced by a toilet always depends on the way of wearing it. A splendid heavy dress on a small, delicate, elegant-looking lady, will not be a showy becoming one; a light fairy-like toilet will be most ridiculous and unbecoming on a stout short person. If the Paris Fashions are so generally spread and imitated, it is because they are first of all worn by ladies of exquisite taste who give to all things that, *comme il faut* not to be defined.

Every fashion is not suitable to every lady, and every shade does not fit every complexion.

The Engraving of this week gives a sketch of Concert-dresses. Green velvet gown, with a gathered flounce in pink crepe up to the knee; deep black lace flounce over the pink one, gathered in draperies with *Algeriennes*. *Berthe* in



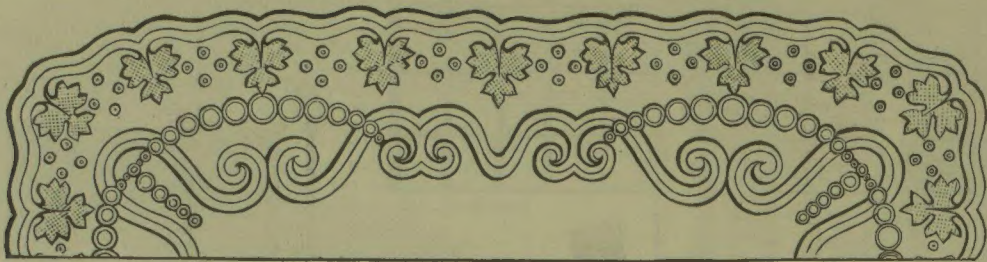
PARIS FASHIONS FOR CONCERTS.



SIGNORA CRUVELIN, THE NEW PRIMA DONNA, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

features are lighted up with a truly intellectual expression; his tones are genial, and the auditors lose every other impression in the science, volume, and volubility of voice he displays. Of "Florida," the new ballet—the *scenario* and choreography, are by M. Paul Taglioni. The music, which is lively, descriptive of the plot, and characteristic of the country where the scene is placed, Sicily, is by Signor Pugni. "La Torrorella," "La Palermatina," are the native characteristic dances, of a romantic and picturesque style, which figure admirably in the ballet, whilst the imaginative *pas*, such as "L'Oubli," and "L'Animation," danced, the first by Rosati, the second by Maria Taglioni, thanks to their fair representatives alone, could not fail of success. These are not the only dances introduced; there are others besides, in which appear, in addition to the aforesaid *danseuses*, other youthful and fascinating performers, particularly Mlle. Aussandon, Thevenot, Julienne, and Lamoureux. As to the plot, the following will convey a glimpse at the story:—

*Toniello*, a young Sicilian villager, is about to marry the lovely *Florida*. The happy couple, accompanied by their relations, are already on their way to the village church, when the terrible *Hertha* (Queen of the Elfrits, or Evil Elves), casts an eye of love on the bridegroom. The power of *Hertha* is great; she can raise storms by her incantations; she can cause human beings to lose their vitality, and become senseless statues. A tempest separates the lovers, and *Hertha*, assuming the dress of *Florida*, lures *Toniello* to a cottage, and when discovered bears him to her enchanted gardens. These are delightful to look upon, but evil lurks beneath their beauties. They are adorned with seeming statues, the victims of *Hertha's* hate; they are watered with the stream of oblivion, one drop of which produces forgetfulness of the most sacred ties. But the powers of evil are not suffered to work without impediment. *Anar*, the genius of good, takes pity on the forlorn *Florida*, and conducts her to the gardens, where she appears to her bridegroom among the other statues. With a rose-branch, given to him by *Anar*, *Toniello* disenchantments them all, and the sight of his *Florida* dispels at once the effect which the Elf Queen had produced upon his heart. The sudden appearance of *Hertha* causes *Florida* to retire, but before she departs, she drops a nosegay, as a token of remembrance. *Hertha* must now have recourse to the stream of oblivion, if she would secure the affections of *Toniello*. The elves immerse his cap in the fatal water, and all thoughts of his *Florida* are at once obliterated from his mind. But *Anar* is not unwatchful, and, just as *Toniello* is about to resign himself to the charms of the Elf Queen, the good genius removes from the head of the villager the cap that causes the delusion, and transforms *Hertha* into a statue, that she may stand an inanimate witness of the happiness of the Sicilian lovers.



CUFF.

black lace. For the head-dress, a small round cap in green velvet, trimmed with a wide black lace. *Pompadour's fan*.—The other figure represents a young lady: the gown is of pink *glace*, all trimmed with satin ribbon, *plissé à la vicille*; a small garland of pink flowers with their leaves, and a large bloomed rose at the bosom. Fans are always very stylish; and we may venture to say that there is no complete toilet without them. High fashion requires for evening parties handsome nosegays, whose size is now so wonderful that it is quite an annoyance to bear the weight of them.

## CUFFS.

We give this number the pattern of the Cuffs:—No. 1. Similar to the collar's pattern of last week, cuffs can be made in knitting or crochet work, but embroidery is far more elegant. In all cases it must be understood that cuffs are always worn of the same pattern as the collars. Those slight details in the toilet of a lady proves, more than any luxuries, the good taste and the real understanding of the dress. We shall always feel happy, as competent in this question, to call the attention of our fair readers to such points as will give them the *secret* of Parisian elegance. Cuffs this year are turned over the sleeves, the sleeves of morning dresses being tight to the wrist. For visit dresses, cuffs can be ornamented with a ribbon of the colour of the dress. This ribbon encircles the wrist with a little bow over the hand. The insertion must be larger, to keep the lace under sleeve to fall on the wrist. These dressy cuffs are worn with the open sleeves *à la mousquetaire*.

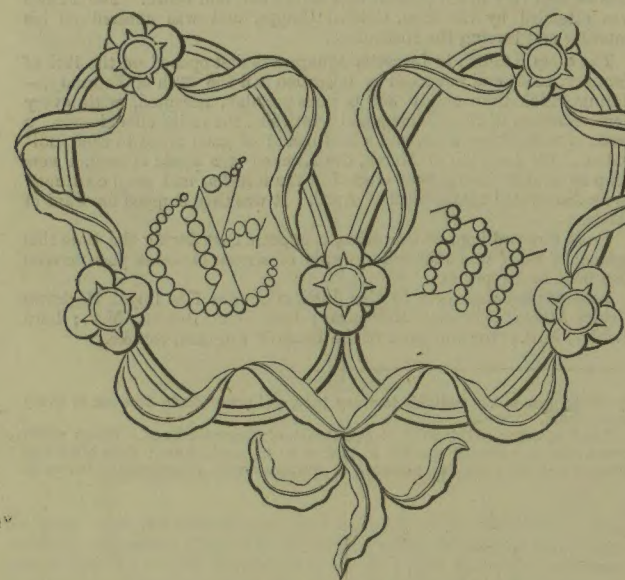
## EMBROIDERED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Pocket handkerchiefs are so very important in ladies' dresses, that everything connected with them must prove interesting. Plain Cambric pocket handkerchiefs are quite suitable for the morning, but, if embroidered at one corner, they prove more stylish, and most ladies have either their crowns and initials, or fancy garlands and initials, embroidered, according to the pattern we give, No. 2, 3, 4. Red and blue French colours are generally employed with great success, and these coloured embroideries on nice French cambric, are quite elegant and complete *à la coquette*. Pocket handkerchiefs richly embroidered in white cotton, and trimmed with rich laces, ought to be worn, only for dinner or evening parties. The proper laces to trim them are *Valenciennes* and *Maintes*. Those laces must be adapted to the pocket handkerchief in that manner, that the embroidery covers the edging of the lace. Scaloped pocket handkerchiefs, with coloured silks, are out of fashion: they were rather elegant, but not lasting—garlands scaloped with white and red cotton have replaced them.

## PAPER LIGHTER WITH CURLED ENDS.

THE BODY OF THE LIGHTER.—Cut a piece of white paper, nearly one inch in width and ten inches long. Roll this paper spirally round three or four rushes joined together, and paste the top of the lighter. When it is made it ought to be six inches and a third in length.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE LIGHTER.—The ornaments consist of six branches,



POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was an approach to animation in the Money Market at the beginning of the week, and, consequently, a slight improvement in the rate. It has, however, since subsided, and both the discount market and Stock Exchange continue over supplied. The quotations of Consols, at the same rate for money and account, is confirmatory of this fact.

Exchequer Bills have been depressed during the past week, from a belief that an increased issue and the reduction of the interest are highly probable. This has led to a desire that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should restore the old privilege to Exchequer Bills, of being a legal tender for taxes or duties, after having been issued four months. It is, however, by no means likely that this will be complied with. Although, on the one hand, it might have the effect of supporting the price in the market, by rendering them at a moment convertible, on the other, the public service would, in periods of depression, find itself without funds from the profit which would be made by merchants and tax collectors buying the bills at a discount, and paying them in for duties or taxes. The latter case was practised to a great extent some years since, and led to the present arrangement of making the bills payable annually, and only receivable for taxes after the expiration of the year.

Intelligence from Havre of the failure of the Banking Company known as Messrs. Dubois and Co.'s Commercial Bank, arrived in town on Tuesday. It has been in the habit of making large advances on cotton and other produce to the merchants of the place; and the numerous failures which have occurred there during the last six or eight months have, it may be presumed, crippled its resources. The paid up capital of the concern was 4,500,000*fr.* (£180,000), and the total liabilities are stated by some parties at 12,000,000*fr.* (£480,000). Great excitement had, of course, been occasioned, as the shareholders are still liable to a call of 25 per cent. on their shares (75*fr.* only having yet been paid on the 100*fr.* shares). Additional accounts have since come to hand by the steamer from Havre, which state that the failure continues to exercise the most calamitous influence on the mercantile community at Havre. Business is quite suspended, and it is feared that most disastrous results will be produced by this unexpected suspension.

The liabilities of Messrs. W. Clay and Co., whose suspension was announced on Wednesday, are very limited, and the debts of the firm will be paid in full. It appears also that the stoppage was quite unexpected, and arose from engagements of a peremptory and peculiar character, entirely unconnected with their ordinary transactions.

At the 12th annual meeting of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, held on Monday last, the following most important paragraphs in the report were presented:—

"It will not have been expected that in a year like the past the Bank should have avoided losses to an extent larger than in ordinary years. At this early period it is impossible with accuracy to ascertain the value of securities held and the precise result of the accounts now referred to, but the Directors recommend that provision be at once made to meet the contingency, and that in the present instance the whole balance of the year's profits, after payment of the dividends, should be applied to the account of bad and doubtful debts, and that interest only should be added to the guarantee fund. The profits of the past year, after deducting the expenses of the establishment and the Income-tax, amount to £54,942 19*s.* 3*d.*; and the Directors recommend that a dividend be declared, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year to 31st December last, clear of the Income-tax; after which there will remain the sum of £26,716 15*s.* 3*d.*, to be applied as above suggested."

The state of affairs on the Continent caused a heaviness in the English market on Monday, and it was only towards the close of business that the prices of Saturday were attained. Consols then quoted 89½, but had been done as low as 89¼. Although at the opening of the market on Tuesday, prices appeared firm at 89½ for Money, a sudden fall of ½ per cent. rapidly succeeded, the closing quotation being 89¼. This sudden reaction was the effect of a rumour that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would fund seven or eight millions of Exchequer Bills, and the arrival of news of the fall of prices of the French funds, from Paris, as well as the disturbed state of Parties in France. An improvement of ½ was, however, registered at the opening of the market

the paper being curled, and falling like a weeping willow. It will be sufficient to explain one of these branches, the other five being done in the same manner. Cut a piece of flower paper, of any colour you like, eight inches and two-thirds in length, and two inches in width. Cut, with scissors, a fringe an inch and a third in depth; there then remain two-thirds of an inch of plain paper. The fringe is not very fine; you must give about twelve cuts in each inch. When it is thus fringed all along, curl it by rolling four or five of the cut pieces between the scissors and your thumb; then on a knitting needle not very thick, turn the paper spirally. When you have arrived at the end of the paper, take out the needle. Five more similar pieces of paper, curled and turned in the same way, join them together, so as to form a branch by the aid of a little paste, then paste them to the thickest end of the lighter. Four lighters of this kind make a very pretty tuft; each one is made of a different colour. The body is of rather strong white paper. The ornaments serve for several times.

## ORNAMENTS FOR CANDLESTICKS.

Cut a band of green cardboard two-thirds of an inch high and about two inches and a half long, make it into a round and quene it strongly. The round must be large enough for a wax candle to pass through. When the quene is quite dry, make twelve cuts at equal distances, care being taken not to cut it too near the other edge, as about a sixth of an inch must remain entire to surround the candles. Then open the twelve pieces of cardboard with a pair of scissors, in the same manner that children arrange the straws for soap-bubbles. On the cardboard thus prepared the ornament is made, in the following manner:—

The first round is composed of a piece of paper of a pretty green, prepared for flowers, an inch and a third in height and sixteen inches long. With very pointed scissors cut it on one side into a fine fringe, resembling that of a bonbon cracker, but only a third of an inch in depth. Take the cardboard in the left hand and the green paper in the right, and with a brush and some paste, fix it inside the cardboard, folding the paper as you paste it to the divisions of the card; you will have to make about two folds in each division to use the sixteen inches in the round.

Second round, consists of a piece of paper of whatever colour is preferred.

This piece is two-thirds of an inch longer than the first, and the sixth of an inch higher. It is cut in the same manner as the green one, and pasted inside the cardboard on the green, and folded in the same manner.

Third round. A piece of paper, seventeen inches and a third in length, and an inch and two-thirds in height, including the fringe. This piece is pasted inside the second round, in the same manner as the preceding.

Fourth round. A piece sixteen inches and two-thirds in length, and an inch and two-thirds in height, fringed and pasted inside as described above. Past them one a little above the other, that the ornament may be nicely rounded. The fringe of the first round comes above the cardboard; the fringe of the other rounds forms a kind of fine moss, which is very pretty.

This little work is very amusing, and very cheap. The colours may be varied according to taste; the first round must, however, always be in green paper.



POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF CORNERS.

on Wednesday, prices quoting better in Paris. Consols closed at 89½ to ½. On Thursday the Market opened with some degree of flatness, and prices declined 89¼ to ½. These quotations, however, afterwards improved, and, although business was dull, the market was more buoyant. Exchequer Bills showed a downward tendency. Bank Stock was, however, firm at 200; Reduced, at 89½; Consols, 89½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 90½; Long Annuities to expire Jan, 1860, 9; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 11-16; India Bonds, £1000, 13 p; Ditto, under £1000, 5 p; South Sea Stock, 96½; Consols for Account, 89½; Exchequer Bills, £1000 March, 21 p; £1000 June, 24 p; £500 March, 17 p; £500 June, 27 p; Small, March, 17 p; Small, June, 23 p.

In the Foreign Market, on Monday, prices were firmer, and Mexican improved to 19½ for Account. The Stock continued in some demand during Tuesday, but 18½ to ½ was the price marked. On Wednesday an improvement to 19 was again registered, but the closing quotation is 18½. Prices generally, after Monday, became duller, and although no extraordinary depression occurred, the following is the rates of the securities last dealt in:—Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 18½; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 35; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 20½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 32; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 85½.

The Share Market has fluctuated during the week, from the operation in the Consol Market. Great Western Stock closes heavily, a reduction of ½ per cent. on the dividend for the half-year being agreed to. The other lines quote:—Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Buckinghamshire, 2½ dis; Eastern Counties, 15½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 2, ½ pm; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42; Great Northern, 4½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ipswich and Bury St. Edm., 8; Do., do., and Norwich, 5½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 53 x d; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ Shares, 35; Do., ½ Shares, 13½; Do., Thirds (Reg.), 4½ dis; Do., (W. Riding Union), 2½ dis; Leeds and Thirsk, 24; London and Blackwall, New, No. 2, ½ dis; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 36½ x d; London and North Western, 146½; Ditto, Quarters, New, 7½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 4½; London and South Western (Consol.), 5½; Ditto, Thirds, 2 dis; Midland, 11½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 45½; Ditto, £20 Shares, 14; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 90; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 122 ex div.; North British, 26½; Ditto, Quarters, 5; North and South Western, 2½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Royston and Hitchin, 1½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham (Class B.), 2; South Staffordshire, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 31½; Do., No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 34½; Do. North Shields Fur., Extension No. 1, 20; Ditto ditto No. 2, 13½; Ditto G.N.E. Preference, 10½; York and North Midland, 73½; Ditto, Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 34½; Boulogne and Amiens, 13½; Dutch Rhemish, 1½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 11½; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Rouen and Havre, 17.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols advanced yesterday to 90, for Money; but some sales caused a sudden flatness in the market, and the price receded to 89½. At the close of the market, the quotations were 89½, for Money, and 89½ ½ for the February Account. In the Foreign and Share Markets no alterations of importance occurred.

MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—At the 18th annual general meeting of this institution lately held at the office in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair, it was stated that no fewer than 2206 new deposits had been made in the last year, 18,119 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last, of which 13,437 held balances averaging less than £3 7*s.* 1*d.* each. At that time upwards of £301,663 was invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

ADDITIONAL MAGISTRATES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A communication was received at Southampton on Monday, from the Home Secretary, stating that the request contained in the memorial sent a short time since to the Government from the Town Council, for an additional number of Borough Magistrates, had been complied with. The following gentlemen are to be the new Magistrates:—D. Brooks, Esq., the Mayor; J. Weld, Esq., of Archer's Lodge; G. Atherly, jun., Esq.; G. Laisley, Esq.; J. Bovill, Esq.; J. Wirt, Esq. All the above named gentlemen profess Liberal politics.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A full average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, coastwise, viz., 4810 quarters. To-day's steady supply, supplied with samples of both red and white, the finest of which moved off steadily, at full prices, but all other kinds were much neglected. The demand for foreign wheat was wholly in retail, and, to have effected large sales of the middling and inferior kinds, lower rates must have been submitted to. Barley was a very dull sale, at barely stationary prices. There was very little inquiry for malt, and prices had, in some instances, a downward tendency. Oats were steady, but not dearer. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were somewhat easier to purchase. Flour tolerably firm.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4810; barley, 6770; oats, 4020. Irish: oats, 4690. Foreign: wheat, 11,310; barley, 2500; oats, 380 quarters. Flour, 4330 sacks; malt, 4940 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45*s.* to 4*s.*; ditto, white, 48*s.* to 5*s.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45*s.* to 4*s.*; ditto, white, 48*s.* to 5*s.*; rye, 32*s.* to 35*s.*; grinding barley, 27*s.* to 31*s.*; distilling ditto, 27*s.* to 31*s.*; malted ditto, 32*s.* to 34*s.*; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56*s.* to 58*s.*; brown ditto, 54*s.* to 56*s.*; Kingston and Ware, 58*s.* to 60*s.*; Chevalier, 60*s.* to 61*s.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20*s.* to 22*s.*; potato ditto, 25*s.* to 26*s.*; Troughal and Cork, black, 16*s.* to 18*s.*; ditto, white, 20*s.* to 24*s.*; tick beans, new, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; ditto, old, 45*s.* to 50*s.*; grey peas, 38*s.* to 44*s.*; maple, 36*s.* to 44*s.*; white, 36*s.* to 40*s.*; bolters, 41*s.* to 43*s.*, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43*s.* to 48*s.*; Suffolk, 37*s.* to 41*s.*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36*s.* to 41*s.*; per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danish red wheat, —*s.* to —*s.*; white, —*s.* to —*s.*; barley, —*s.* to —*s.*; oats, —*s.* to —*s.*; beans, —*s.* to —*s.*; peas, —*s.* to —*s.*; per quarter. Flour, American, 24*s.* to 29*s.* per barrel; Baltic —*s.* to —*s.* per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is in steady demand, at full prices. In all other seeds, exceedingly little is doing. Cakes are somewhat neglected.

Linned, English, sowing, 58*s.* to 60*s.*; Baltic, crushing, 44*s.* to 48*s.*; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; hempseed, 33*s.* to 35*s.*; per quarter. Coriander, —*s.* to —*s.*; per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8*s.* to 10*s.*; white ditto, 6*s.* to 9*s.* 0*d.*; tares, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; per cwt. Dutch: £28 to £31 per last of ten quarters; linned cakes, English, £13 0*s.* to £13 10*s.*; ditto foreign, £9 to £10 0*s.* per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10*s.* per ton; canary, 63*s.* to 65*s.* per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½ to 8*d.*; of household ditto, 6*d.* to 7*d.* per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51*s.*; barley, 31*s.* 2*d.*; oats, 20*s.* 7*d.*; rye, 30*s.* 5*d.*; beans, 38*s.* 1*d.*; peas, 43*s.* 2*d.*.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 52*s.* 5*d.*; barley, 30*s.* 10*d.*; oats, 20*s.* 11*d.*; rye, 30*s.* 9*d.*; beans, 38*s.* 1*d.*; peas, 44*s.* 6*d.*.

Tea.—At public sale on Thursday, several parcels of Tea were brought forward, and a fair quantity was disposed of, at about previous rates. The transactions, privately, are on a moderate scale.

Sugar.—Raw, as well as refined goods have met a slow inquiry this week, and prices have declined from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt, owing, chiefly, to the heavy stocks in warehouse.

Coffee.—This article has been in fair request, and prices have undergone no change worthy of notice.

Rice.—Carolina has commanded very full currencies, but the low qualities of Bengal have been neglected.

Provisions.—For Irish butter the demand is in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 1*s.* per cwt. The stock on hand is small, but several arrivals are expected. Clonmel and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 92*s.* to 94*s.*; Carlow, 90*s.* to 92*s.*; Cork, 90*s.* to 94*s.*; Limerick, 88*s.* to 89*s.*; Waterford, 81*s.* to 92*s.*; Bantry, 86*s.* to 92*s.*; and Sligo and Tralee, 85*s.* to 87*s.* per cwt. Dutch butter is a slow sale: fine Kiel, 104*s.* to 106*s.*; fine Friesland, 108*s.* to 112*s.*; and other sorts, 76*s.* to 100*s.* per cwt. Home-made is a slow sale, at barely stationary prices. Fine Dorset has sold at from 100*s.* to 104*s.*; and middling ditto, 88*s.* to 96*s.* per cwt. Fresh is quoted at 11*s.* to 13*s.* per dozen lbs. In bacon, very little is doing, and the quotations have fallen 1*s.* per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 62*s.* to 65*s.*; and heavy, 62*s.* to 64*s.* per cwt. Bala and tinned middles are 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt. lower. Good Irish lard is scarce, and quite as dear. In all other kinds of provisions, very little business is doing.

Oil.—This market is by no means so active as last week. P.Y.C., on the spot, is held at 52*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

No change of consequence can be reported in oils. A few parcels have sold for export, at full prices.

Spirits.—Brandy is in fair request, at late figures, but rum is a slow sale. Proof Leewards, 1*s.* 8*d.*; and East India, is 6*d.* to 7*d.* per gallon. Corn spirits firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10*s.* to £3 15*s.*; clover ditto, £3 12*s.* to £4 15*s.*; and straw, £1 4*s.* to £1 8*s.* per load.

Coals (Friday).—Original Tanfield, 13*s.* 6*d.*; Wylam, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Haaswell, 18*s.* 9*d.*; Hetton, 18*s.* 9*d.* per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding most, if not the whole, of the large brewers are comparatively short of stock, the demand for all kinds of hops of last year's growth has fallen off, and late rates are with difficulty supported. Old qualities are a mere drug. On speculation scarcely a transaction can be reported.—Sussex pockets, £3 0*s.* to £3 6*s.*; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 3*s.* to £3 10*s.*; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 6*s.* to £3 10*s.*.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale in our market of today was seasonably extensive, both as respects number and quality, the beef trade, arising from an increased attendance of buyers, and the somewhat favourable change in the market, was firm, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices paid on Monday last. With foreign stock we were again very scantily supplied. There were very few sheep on offer; hence, the mutton trade was steady, and the late advance in the quotations was well supported. Calves moved off steadily, at late rates. Prime small porkers were in good request; otherwise, the pork trade was slow. Milch cows sold from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; prime large oxen, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; second quality ditto, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; prime South Down ditto, 5*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; large coarse calves, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; prime small ditto, 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; large hogs, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; neat small porkers, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*. Suckling calves, 20*s.* to 28*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 20*s.* to 25*s.* each; beasts, 80*s.*; cows, 14*s.*; sheep, 27*s.* 0*d.*; calves, 14*s.*; pigs, 25*s.*

Navigate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were fairly supplied to-day, yet the demand was steady at fully Monday's prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; prime ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; large port, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; inferior mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; large ditto, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; inferior mutton, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; veal, 4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*; small pork, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*.

ROBT. HERBERT.

## IRELAND.

In Batcock v. Cole, stepfather of the Marquis of Drogheda, the plaintiff, of Marylebone-street, London, fancy warehouseman and wine-seller, lately sought to recover in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, the amount of two bills for £250 each, passed by defendant in discharge of a gambling debt to George Maughan, and which fell into the hands of Batcock. The Marquis of Drogheda was produced to prove the handwriting of Mr. Cole; and Mr. McDonough, for the defence, contended that as it was a gambling affair, and no value given, his client should get a verdict of acquittal on the issue. Plaintiff's cognizance of the nature of the transaction between Cole and Maughan not being clearly established, the Jury found for him a verdict, £500.

DEATH BY POISON OF THE REV. THOMAS MAGUIRE.—According to the *Dublin Evening Post*, Dr. Brady, of Gardiner-street, in this city, to whom the stomach of the late Rev. Thomas Maguire had been forwarded for the purpose of being analysed, and reporting thereon, has lodged an information at the head office of police, to the effect that in the stomach of the rev. gentleman he has found large quantities of arsenic. Three persons are in custody charged with this revolting crime.

At Limerick on Friday, last week, John Renahan was executed on the gallows in front of the county gaol. The unhappy man made no declaration of his guilt or innocence, but, from the day of his committal to prison, after his conviction, he gave himself up to prayer and repentance, and went to meet his ignominious end with perfect resignation.

The Commissioners of Fisheries have issued a notice to the landed proprietors of the south-west of Cork, to meet them at an early day at Clonakilty. The object is to enlist them in some practical scheme of reviving the deep sea fishing along that coast.

The Skibbereen guardians are doing their duty fairly by the poor, and ministering the law according to its intent and spirit. Within three months between eight and nine hundred persons have been brought before the magistrates under the Vagrancy Act. Last year has touched the poor with a strong prejudice against the workhouse. In Kilkenny the guardians have substituted money for the food rations to the out-relief paupers, at the rate of fourpence per stone of meal. The auditor has approved of the change.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The Repeal Rent, announced at the weekly meeting, on Monday, was £66. The Chairman of the day was Mr. O'Mahony; the chief speakers were two Catholic Priests: the Rev. Mr. Halligan, of Irlin, and the Rev. Mr. Masterson, of Mullingar, the chief towns of the two counties of Meath and Westmeath.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

## BANKRUPTS.

T PHIPPS, High Holborn, saddler. H BURRELL, Bull and Mouth-street, City, lodging-housekeeper. T FREEMANTLE, Bedford New-road, Clapham-rise, builder. W H MANN, Malm-lane, City, lead merchant. J H BROWNIE, Richmond-street, t. James's, cabinet maker. H HARVEY, Stock Exchange, stock dealer. C SLADE, Grange-nest-Gillingham, Kent, market gardener. H CLARK, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. MARY EMMA EDWARDS, Bristol, banker. R OAKLEY, Southampton, market-gardener. G STOKES, jun., King's Arms-yard, Snow-hill, cheese dealer. S C TAYLOR, Crescent, New Fekham, wine merchant. E EDWARDS, Bristol, banker. ELIZA ANNE EDWARDS, Bristol, banker. L POVEY, Wotton-under-Edge, printer. J STEPHENS, Bath, grocer. R JEWELL, Bexallton, Devonshire, boot-maker. W STANBURY, Cawsand, Cornwall, grocer. H TUCKER, Colyton, Devonshire, linen-draper. R BURNS, Exeter, general-draper. A FURNISS, Derby, grocer. T C WILCOX, Birmingham, linen-draper. T LOW, sen., and T LOW, jun., White-chapel, Shropshire, boot-dealers. J RUBEY, Darlaston, Staffordshire, lock-manufacturer. T BUTTERWORTH, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer. W H BUSHELL, Manchester, innkeeper. S RUTLAND, Hoesthorpe, Lincolnshire, coachmaker. E. PARRY, Pontypool, draper.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W GRAY, Edinburgh, grain merchant. W M JAMIESON, Edinburgh, draper. D YEL-LOWLEES, Edinburgh, coach builder. C CUMMING and M M'KAY, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire storekeepers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

## BANKRUPTS.

J S RAYMENT, Thomas-street, Milwall, Poplar, builder. J E SMITH, J R BEARD, and R T SMITH, Cheap-side, warehousemen. J BROCKLEHURST, High Holborn, lamp and gas-fitting manufacturer. S STRINGER, Northumberland-street, New-road, coach-plater. F BLAIR, Henderson, Liverpool, ironmonger. J PACKER, Cheltenham, dealer in stone. C J CHALMERS, Bristol, dealer in safe. A M'N PATTERSON, J WALKER, J BOYDELL, and C B TROPER, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironfounders. G GARTON, Sheffield, sharer broker. R DARLING, Darlington, Durham, miller. J SCOTT, Strand, chemist and druggist. J BENTLEY, 91 Kent-street road, Clerkenwell, linen and woollen draper. W BEECHAM, Hawkhurst, Kent, money scrivener. R MARTIN, Plymouth, ex-merchant. C WESTBROOK, Stafford and Shifnal, Shropshire, shoe manufacturer. J BINGH, Nottingham, grocer. J J FERRIS and R FERRIS, Durham, drapers. P CRUIKSHANK, Ardwick, Manchester, coal dealer. J TOWNLEY, Manchester, commission agent. J BIRBECK, Manchester, coach proprietor. R MARTIN, Tavistock, tanner. H G FOGY, Taunton, Somersetshire, surgeon. T PAYNE, Falkingham, Lincolnshire, licensed victualler. J B GREGORY, Birmingham, straw plait dealer.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W FEARN, Edinburgh, leather merchant. J WRIGHT, Strathblane, wright. D STIRAT, jun., Glasgow, merchant. R HALL, Edinburgh, grocer. G ARMSTRONG, Edinburgh, tea-dealer. R LAING, Woodhall Mill, Edinburgh, paper

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—GRAND OPERA.**  
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. WHITWORTH.  
On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21st (being the last night but two of the season), the performance will be for the BENEFIT OF MR. WHITWORTH. The Entertainment will commence with Mozart's Opera THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, being the last time it can be performed. After which a CONCERT will be given.  
To be followed by the grand SCENE from "La Sonnambula."  
Concluding with the new DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mlle. Fucoco will appear.  
The Last Night of the Opera will be next Friday, February 25th; and the Season will terminate on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, with a GRAND BAL MASQUE.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—First Night of a NEW GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.** founded on the celebrated Ballet "The Revolt of the Harem," written expressly for this Theatre by J. E. WILKS, Esq., which has been weeks in active preparation, and will be produced with the utmost splendour.—MONDAY, Feb. 21st, for the First Time, the New Magnificent Equestrian Spectacle, THE BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS, a Fairy Tale of Granada; with entirely new and costly Scenery, Costumes, Apparatuses, &c., and in which Mr. Will will make his First Appearance this Season. Followed by Unequalled SCENES in the CIRCUS; introducing, for the First Time, Mr. Batty's highly-trained Steed, "The Gem of the World." Concluding with a Favourite After-piece.  
Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**CAMBRIDGE.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On**  
Tuesday, February 22, and Wednesday, February 23, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Town Hall, Cambridge.—On Monday, February 21, at the Town Hall, Bishop Stortford.—On Thursday, February 24, at the Town Hall, Huntingdon.—On Monday, February 28, at the Literary Institution, Watlington.—On Monday, March 6th, at the Lecture Hall, 107, Upper-street, Islington.—On Wednesday, March 8th, Mr. Love will resume his Annual Love Entertainments at Crosby Hall.—On Thursday, March 9th, at the Lecture Hall, Richmond.—On Friday, March 10th, at the Assembly Rooms, Kensington.—On Tuesday, March 21st, at the Town Hall, Woolwich. Begin each evening at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Books, 6d.

**MUSICAL UNION.—THE EIGHT MATINEES for**  
Season 1848, are fixed to take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAYS, at half-past Three o'clock. March 28, April 11, 14, 16, 30, June 13, 27, and July 8. Members declining to subscribe for the present season to notify the same on or before the 1st of March, after which day tickets will be forwarded to members' residences. Names of candidates to be sent to Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; where all particulars can be obtained.  
JOHN ELLA, Director.

**MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES**  
OF FOUR MUSICAL EVENINGS, for CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS, will take place at his Residence, No. 54, Berners-street, on alternate Wednesdays, commencing March 15. Subscription Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had only of Mr. LUCAS, 54, Berners-street.

**WEIPPERT'S SOIREES D'ANSTANTES, Princess's Concert.**  
Rooms, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, and every Monday, except FEBRUARY 22. A subscriber of two guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single tickets, 7s. each. Weipert's Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself. M. O., Mr. Corrie. The refreshments and supper by Mr. Payne, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.—Commence at eleven, conclude at three. Tickets and programmes at 21, Soho-square.

**NOTICE.—The LAST THREE WEEKS that the extraordinary**  
PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT can possibly be exhibited during the Afternoon, from One till Five o'clock.—In addition to the numerous attractions at the ROYAL COLLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, the AURORA BOREALIS, as seen on the 24th of October last, is beautifully delineated; the Sculpture Saloon brilliantly illuminated, and a most tasteful Selection of Drawing-room Music, from Two till Five o'clock. Evening Exhibition as usual. Admission to the whole, 2s.; Children and Schools Half-price.

**MADAME WARTON'S WALHALLA, Leicester-square.—**  
Continued Success of Lady Godiva (from E. Landseer's, R.A., forthcoming picture) This splendid production increases in popularity at each representation, and is received with acclamations of delight by crowded and fashionable audiences, every Morning and Evening.—Owing to the great success of the Moving Tableau, on Monday and Friday last, they will be presented every Monday and Friday Morning and Evening. Madam Warton will have the honour of appearing every Morning at Three o'clock, and every Evening at Eight, in her original and imitable personations of Venus, Sappho, Innocence, Diana, Lady Godiva (pronounced unanimously by the public press to be her chef d'œuvre). A Grand Morning and Evening Performance from the works of Raphael Sayer will shortly be produced.—Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

**NOTICE TO ARTISTS AND MANUFACTURERS of the**  
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS, and to PATENTEES of NEW INVENTIONS or WORKING MODELS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838.—The Directors beg to acquaint the above parties that the Institution (now closed) will be re-opened for the reception of Exhibitions on Monday next, and by means of extensive, well-lighted additions to the Premises, Works of Art will be arranged and exhibited with greatly increased advantage to the Depositors. It is determined, as far as may be practicable, that a separate Table or Glass Case shall be appropriated to each Depositor who forwards illustrations of the process of his manufacture with his finished work. Parties will be furnished with full particulars, on application at the Institution, 305, Regent-street. If by personal application, from Eleven to One o'clock.—THE INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED early in APRIL next.  
R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

**THE FASHION.—POLKAS, HAND KNITTED with the**  
best fleece. Forwarded free by post, upon receipt of post-office orders for the respective amounts. Colours—body, imperial blue or elaret; borders, shades of stone. Or to order in any colour. No. 1, size for children from three to six years old, price 10s. 6d.; No. 2, size for children from seven to twelve years old, price 13s. 6d.; No. 3, ladies' size, 16s. 6d.—DRESSER ROGERS, Manufacturer of Knitted and Crochet Goods, 101, Borough, London.

**ABSOLUTE SALE.—All the VALUABLE STOCK, at the**  
LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT.—JOHN BROWN begs to announce that, in consequence of a renewal of lease, and partly rebuilding, he is compelled, for want of room, to dispose of the whole of his new and costly Stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, Visites, Furs, Cashmeres, French Merinos, Family Linens, General Drapery, Haberdashery, &c., at most extraordinary and reduced prices. The Sale will commence on Monday next, and be continued daily, without the least reserve, quite regardless of cost. Address, John Brown, 137, Oxford-street, near Old Cavendish-street.

**THE PREVAILING FASHION in Paris is Black Lace**  
Flounces on Coloured Gilt Silks; there is no doubt that a Dress so elegant and economical will be universal in popularity. It has a beautiful assortment of the improved make and superior pattern, scarcely discoverable from the real, at very moderate prices. He wishes to attract Ladies attention to his Royal Mechlin Lace, which has been, and still is, so extensively patronized and worn by her Majesty. DISON has had the honour of the Queen's commands to furnish Dresses for the three Royal Princesses, as well as one for her Majesty. These laces can only be procured of DISON, Lace-maker to her Majesty the Queen, No. 237, Regent-street.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Mr. FOSTER, author**  
of "Prize Essay on the best method of teaching Penmanship," "Double Entry Simplified," and other popular works, gives LESSONS in BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, and Arithmetic, at his residence, 161, Strand, and in families. Gentlemen whose time is limited may attain a scientific and masterly knowledge of double entry under Mr. F.'s instruction in the short space of a week. Mr. Foster is not a speculative teacher, but a practical one; and is seldom found in the counting-house, the power of analysis and generalization, so essential to an effective teacher.—London Review.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSUR-**  
ANCE SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Society, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of MARCH next, at One o'clock precisely, at which meeting Four Directors will be elected.  
Any proprietor desirous of proposing a candidate for the office of director must send the name of such candidate to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting.  
The Ballot will commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock.  
GEO. H. PINKARD, Resident Secretary.  
Office, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Feb. 10, 1848.

**BERDOE'S WATERPROOF PALLIUM.—This well-known**  
Light Over-Coat, the extensive sale of which has originated so many competitors, continues to sustain its established reputation, not merely for being REALLY Waterproof, but also as the most gentlemanly, convenient, economical, and popular garment ever invented; possessing special claims to the attention of the respectable and thinking public. Price 45s. and 50s. or if only partially Waterproofed, 35s. and 40s. in imitation either of ebony, oak, bronze, or Ivory Over-Coats of all kinds, at reduced charges for such. W. BERDOE, Tailor, and Over-Coat Maker, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

**TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—C. F.**  
BELLEFELD respectfully announces that his NEW PATENT ENRICHED MOULDINGS may now be had. From these mouldings, which are made in 12-foot lengths, with rebate, &c., complete frames may be made in a few hours, in imitation either of ebony, oak, bronze, or ivory, at a cost so low as to place them beyond all competition (from 3d. to 1s. gross per foot run), while their perfection is such as to leave nothing to be attained. The patterns are as sharp and as perfect as an impression in sealing-wax. An Illustrated Tariff (per post) on receipt of one Post-office stamp, or free at the Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

**STELLA SALAD OIL and MANDARIN PICKLE**  
SAUCE mixed together form the most delicious fish sauce ever tasted. The Stella Oil is from the olives of one estate in Italy, and is now first introduced into this country. The Mandarin Pickle Sauce mixed with melted butter is infinitely superior to capers. With each bottle is given the receipt for frying fish in perfection, and also for mixing salads à la Française.—Sold in registered bottles and jars, at 1s. 6d. each, by Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Metcalf, 16, Southampton-row; Sharpe, 44, Bishopsgate-street; and all dealers in town and country. Sole consignees, WILLIAM GURDIE and Co., 11, Pilgrim-street, London.

**THE KALOS GEUSIUS SAUCE.—**  
"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Sauce, which I must say is far superior in strength and flavour than any which has been submitted to me.  
"I am, Gentlemen, most respectfully yours,  
"A. SOYER.  
"To Messrs. Wm. Clayton and Co., 72, Watling-street."  
This is an unrivalled adjunct to the dinner table or cuisine. Its wholesome and stimulating stomachic properties, render it an indispensable luxury.—To be had of all respectable houses in Great Britain and the Colonies; and wholesale only, on sample, at 72, Watling-street, City.

**GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S IMPROVED COOKING**  
STOVE is in daily operation in the Stove and Fender Department of their Furnishing Show Rooms. It exhibits the latest improvements, and is constructed of the most durable materials, and in the most workmanlike manner. The whole is the result of many years' experience, and a constant and extensive observation. G. and J. Deane's Cooking Stove has been introduced into the culinary department of the Sabloniers Hotel, Leicester-square, the Quays and Magdalen Hospitals, and the New Luxurious Hotel, Covent-garden, where, as well as in many other public establishments, it gives the most unequalled satisfaction.—Deane's, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

**HOOPER'S DANDELION or TARAXACUM COFFEE,**  
Cocoa, &c., is in daily use by the most eminent of the faculty, to whose testimony the public is referred. Drs. Prout, Rigby, Chambers, Bright, Latham, Watson, Jephson, and others, extol the extracts and other remedial agents of the Taraxacum, or Dandelion, as prepared by Mr. Hooper, in complaints of the liver, bilious and nervous affections, catarrh of the stomach, or indigestion, jaundice, pulmonary consumption, &c. Dr. Wilson Philip states: "Of all means which I have employed to promote a regular and healthy secretion of bile, I have found none equal to dandelion." As certain individuals are substituting chicory for dandelion, Mr. Hooper requests that parties desirous of avoiding this deception will notice his name and address on each label, thus:—William Hooper, operative chymist, 7, Pall-mall East, London. Consumers will find this the most economical.

**RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—Many a Gentleman**  
whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament has, by the use of OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted luxuriance; and many an elegant woman, who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, inspired a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wafted in exuberance and beauty. 2s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle; no other prices.—Oldrie's Balm, 1, Wellington-st., second house from the Strand.

## PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.

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Or, JAUNTS IN THE JUNGLE. By JAMES WILLIAMS GRYLLS.  
CHAPMAN and HALL, 185, Strand.  
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An Appendix contains the History of the Emigrant Surgeons' Bill.  
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LITERATURE, MEN, and MANNERS.  
Published weekly, price 3d.  
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**PRIDE; or, THE DUCHESS.** The Third Volume of this dramatic picture of High Life (all yet published in Paris) is given in Part 58 of the FAMILY HERALD, for MARCH, price only Sixpence. The "Family Herald" is unquestionably the most popular periodical ever published. Everybody reads, and all Booksellers sell, the "Family Herald." Order Paris 58, 57, and 56. The welcome guest of every home!

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**UBER'S NEW OPERA "HAYDEE," it is now understood**  
will not be produced by M. JULIEN, but the Public may judge of the Music from the Two Barcarolles just published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, being No. 183, Price 3d.; post free, 6d. This work contains "Pestal," "Summer Night," "The Standard Bearer," &c., all at 3d. each. Also, H. RUSSELL'S Sonnet, and the Ethiopian Melodies. The Ed King, Wanderer, Home, Elfin Waltzes, &c. Office, 200, High Holborn, and W. STRANGE, 51, Paternoster-row.

**ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—P. WHELAN, dealer in**  
Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, &c., opposite west wing of British Museum, has still some beautiful Roman Silver Coins (Denarii), at 2s. each. Fine Roman Brass Coins, 1s. each. Ancient Egyptian Cloth, and the Ethiopian Melodies. The Ed King, Wanderer, Home, Elfin Waltzes, &c. Office, 200, High Holborn, and W. STRANGE, 51, Paternoster-row.

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**NEWSPAPERS.—The TIMES, HERALD, POST, and**  
CHRONICLE, forwarded on the day of publication, at 1d. 4s. per quarter, and on the day after at 1d. 6d. The above is the lowest price at which clean papers and punctuality can be insured. A list of all the London Newspapers, with politics, price, &c., may be had, gratis, of J. NASH and Co., General Newspaper Agents, 3, Saville-place, Regent-street; and 4, Bowling-street, Portland-place. Established 1800.

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DAILY NEWSPAPER—PRICE THREEPENCE.  
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The LONDON TELEGRAPH is published every day at twelve o'clock noon.—A Second Edition is also published for the Country, Post Free, containing News, Corn, Money, and Share Markets to the Close of the Day.  
Persons desirous of having a specimen number are requested to send three postage stamps, stating the edition required, to Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, Publisher of the LONDON TELEGRAPH, 185, Fleet-street, London.—Agents Wanted in the Country.

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Management of herself and her Children in Health and Disease; with Remarks on the use of CHLOROFORM to subdue the Pains, without interfering with the process of Childbirth; considered Physically and Morally.—LONGMAN and Co.

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**TO THE MUSIC TRADE.—The valuable Stock of Music Plates and Copyrights of the late Mr.**  
Walker, many years of Soho-square, Music Publisher, deceased; by order of the Executors.  
**MR. T. TIMS will SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, at**  
the large Room, 26, Conduit-street, Bond-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MARCH 8 and 9, at 12 each day, the whole of the MUSIC PLATES of the above well-known and respectable house; comprising numerous classical and popular works, many of them with valuable copyrights attached. May be viewed at 26, Conduit-street, the day previous and mornings of sale. Catalogues may be had on the 1st of March, gratis, at Mr. TIMS'S Office, 63, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

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Comb Maker, No. 229, Strand, solicits the attention of ladies purchasing to his splendid and varied Stock of Fashionable COMBS, the largest and most complete in the metropolis: it includes all the newest designs in the most beautiful colours, of workmanship not to be surpassed.—229, Strand, near Temple-bar.

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you will get a handsome TEASPOON of C. WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding Silver for all Domestic uses. It is equally sweet and handsome as Silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold; and, unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full Catalogue of Prices, with Patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful metal, will be enclosed with the Sample Spoon.—Address, C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-folgate.

**GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This**  
esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS. Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.  
GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants; and, when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.  
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Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square, and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—  
Venetian Blinds, per square foot .. .. . 0 8  
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Gauze Wire Blinds, in mahogany frames .. .. . 1 0  
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Transparent Blinds in great variety.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

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**PALE BITTER ALE,** from the UNION BREWERY,  
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**NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—Six**  
Pounds of good strong Breakfast TEA for One Sovereign.—DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and**  
DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 110, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candlesticks, Inkstands, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watchstands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

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**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A CHEMIST and**  
DRUGGIST, at the West-end of London, has a VACANCY in his Establishment for a well-educated Youth as an APRENTICE. A comfortable home, with unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, are offered, and a moderate premium only required.—Apply to Mr. LAMACRAFT, 49, Prince-street, Leicester-square, London.

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Transformations, various Apparitions, &c. &c. Price 8s. A Portable Diorama, being a very pretty toy for young persons. Sold at A. BOUCHER'S Repository of Foreign Goods, 32, George-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to the trade.

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the highest quality: choice Old Pale at 60s.; and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hammers, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-Flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen. Excellent Dinner ditto, at 28s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**SHIRTS.—Six very superior Shirts for 26s. at RODGERS**  
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10, Argyl-place, Regent-street; and 5, New Broad-street, City.

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By Mr. BEARD, Sole Patentee of the Daguerreotype,  
At 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY;  
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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET.

**SPOONS, FORKS, &c., in SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER,**  
are acknowledged to be the nearest resemblance to sterling silver, at one-twelfth the price. Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, Tea Sets, and every Article for the Table of the most elegant designs. Their Illustrated Catalogue Gratis or Post-free.  
R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at  
the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post Office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 5s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

**ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, of**  
the best quality.—Table spoons or forks, 40s. per dozen; dessert spoons or forks, 25s. per dozen; tea spoons, 18s. per dozen; gravy spoons, 8s.; soup ladles, 14s. each.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and FORKS.—**  
A. B. SAVORY and SONS respectfully inform their customers that their STOCK of these useful articles is ready for selection. In silver-plated the prices are from 24s. the pair; in all-steel, from 9s. the pair.—14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

**MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality,**  
playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the works of the following eminent composers: Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Auber, Strauss, &c., &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and**  
SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their Stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In Silver Cases, with the Detached Escapement and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Six, and Eight Guineas each; or, in Gold Cases, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen Guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

**DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr.**  
WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse a Deux Temps, Cellerius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

**MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its nourishing and**  
digestive properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lb. annually, and is acknowledged, since 1825, as the most valuable aliment for breakfast. Chocolate-Menier may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S, 155, Regent-street, and at the most respectable Tea Dealers, Confectioners, and Chemists in London and the United Kingdom.

**LADIES, READ THIS.—FALSE HAIR, of every description,**  
sent safe by Post.—INVISIBLE CURLS, on SHELL SIDE-COMBS, for 9s., a new and splendid invention. Curls on German Side-Combs, 3s. 6d. the pair; Curls in Bunches, 2s. 6d. the pair; Ladies' Fronts, with a four-inch skin parting, 7s. 6d.; Widows' Banners, 5s. to 10s. each; Plaits for the Back Hair, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each. By G. BROWN, Hair Dresser and Per-fumer, 9, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, many years with Gibbins, 7, King-street, St. James's.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATENT TOOTH-BRUSH**  
and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask any who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130th, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

**USEFUL and ELEGANT PRESENTS.—EVERLASTING**  
GOLD PENS, patronised by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—F. MORDAN begs to call the attention of the public to this invaluable article, as possessing every quality requisite for a good pen. They are made of gold, tipped with the hardest native mineral alloy known, and have all the smoothness, ease, and elasticity of the quill, with the durability of the diamond. With every pen a perpetual warranty is given against every change (except from violence), and it may be returned at any future time it fails in all that is professed for it. Sold by all jewellers, stationers, and cutlers. To ensure good ink, use F. MORDAN'S Absorbent, or Gold Pen Ink. Manufactory, 6, Goswell-road.

**S. MORDAN and CO.'S Patent EVER-POINTED PENCILS**  
are acknowledged, by the test of time and use, to be the most durable, elegant, and indispensable of Watcoat-pocket utilities. They are remarkable for beauty of design, richness, variety of form, and purity of material. S. MORDAN and Co.'s Ever-pointed Pencils have been exclusively patented for twenty years, and the spurious articles continually being found on the public are instantly to be detected. The genuine Ever-pointed Pencil is imprinted with the names of S. MORDAN and Co., on the case



SOIREE OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

## THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

On Tuesday, there was a *soirée* of the members of this Club, in their new location, late the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. At seven o'clock, the President, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, took the chair, supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. T. Landseer, Mrs. Percy Sinnett, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and others of literature and political celebrity.

The President opened the proceedings by briefly congratulating the members upon their success, and by urging them to keep the grand object of their institution in mind—viz., the moral and intellectual advancement of all who belonged to it.

The company were then addressed by Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and Mr. G. Thompson; and the two latter gentlemen essayed "*movere jocum*," with success.

A Concert followed; in which Mr. John Parry created infinite mirth with his imitations of "Miss Harriet and her governess." Miss Sabilla Novello sang a scena from "Der Freischütz;" and Miss Dolby warbled "Oh, tell me, pretty river." The whole entertainment gave great satisfaction to the company, upwards of 800 in number.

After the Concert, the room was cleared for dancing, to the music of Weippert's band, which was continued until one o'clock, with much spirit.

The entertainments were given in the large ball-room, and refreshments were liberally served in the adjoining rooms. The *réunion* was, altogether, a very delightful scene; and more than one of the speakers congratulated the company upon the harmony of the occasion, in contrast with the olden appropriation of the room to purposes of a controversial and less satisfactory character. The Club already numbers upwards of 2000.

**EXPENSE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.**—An account of the receipts and expenditure for the service of the Metropolitan Police in the year ended December 31, 1847, has been just published. The receipts on rate-warrants issued during the year is stated to have been £290,519; receipts from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 2 and 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 6, to defray the increased charge of the Metropolitan Police, arising from the addition of the duties of the Horse Patrol, Thames Police, &c., £23,552 9s. 6d. Total sum received from the parishes and the Treasury, respectively, during the year, £313,139 12s. 5d.; amounts received for special services of the police, £12,137; from public companies, private individuals, &c., £1707; theatres, &c., £429; amounts received for the conveyance of prisoners by vans, £1355; gross total of receipts during the year, £391,795 8s. The total sum paid for the service of the Metropolitan Police establishment during the year amounted to £323,208; and there was on hand, on January 1, 1848, a balance of £54,668. The credits on account of the superannuation fund during the year were £83,829, and the payments on the same account, £8880 1s. 11d. The fees, penalties, and forfeitures levied at the under-mentioned police-courts, and paid over by the magistrates' clerks to the receiver, to be applied by him towards the expenses of the police-courts, are thus stated:—Bow-street, £972; Clerkenwell, £944; Marlborough-street, £1143; Greenwich and Woolwich, £625; Hammersmith and Wandsworth, £480; Lambeth, £388; Marylebone, £779; Southwark, £745; Thames, £1169; Westminster, £554; Worship-street, £698. Total sum paid by the receiver for police-courts during the year 1847, £45,416.

A NUMBER of gentlemen in London have resolved to form themselves into a regiment, to be termed "The Queen's Own Volunteer Rifle Corps." The number at present proposed is 600; but probably it will be materially increased after it is fully known to the public. The parties who have taken the lead in this movement have received every encouragement from the Government, and will have their arms and ammunition supplied them. The uniform will be dark green, with black braiding, bronze ornaments, and a light cap. A commanding officer has been appointed and approved of, and the captains of companies and subalterns will be chosen by the gentlemen forming the corps.

**THE IRISH POOR-RATE.**—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have transmitted to the Secretary of State a statement, showing the progress of the collection of poor-rate in the several unions in Ireland during the month of December, 1847, and the financial condition of several of the unions at the close of the month. It appears that during the month there was collected £168,860; that the current expenses were £120,299, and that there remained at the close uncollected £890,639. The balances in favour of Boards of Guardians of 110 unions amounted to £145,706, while the balances against the remaining unions amounted to £3788. It also appeared that the net amount of debts on the 31st of December exceeded the sums in the treasurer's hands by £156,577. The statement thus exhibits an increased collection, a largely augmented expenditure, and a diminished amount of debt; while the total collected in the year (£970,318) exceeded the amount collected in 1846 by £580,247.

## WHALE TAKEN OFF FOLKESTONE.

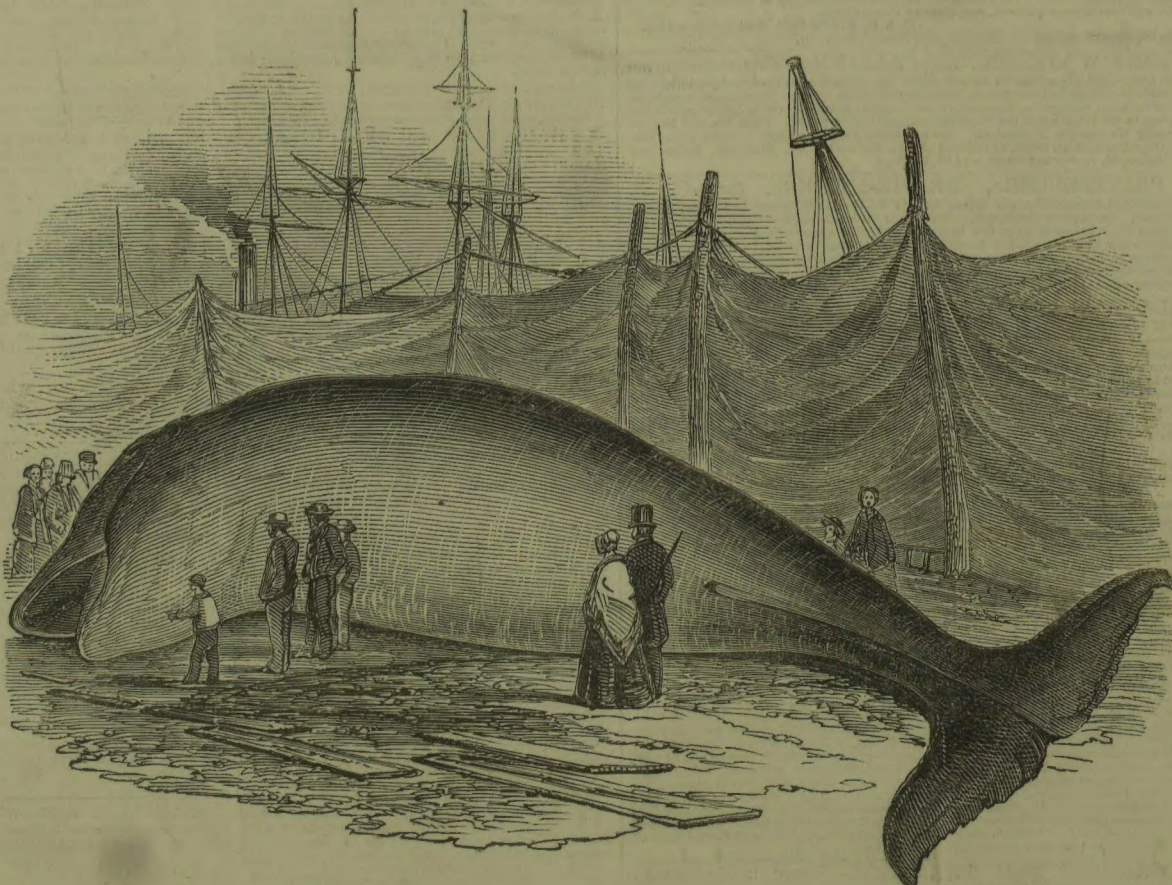
On Saturday last, a fine specimen of "the Fin Whale," measuring 50 feet in length, 30 feet in girth, and estimated to weigh 20 tons, was taken, dead, about five miles off Folkestone, by one of the fishing-boats of that place, and brought into the harbour. Here it was exhibited near the east pier; and, as no specimen of the whale had been captured on this part of the coast for upwards of forty years, the exhibition proved very attractive and profitable. The whale was seen and fired at, a few days since, by some Sandgate fishermen, and it is presumed to have died of the wounds then received, as it was quite dead when picked up. The fishermen sold the carcass, for fourteen pounds, to Mr. Marsh and three others, who must have realised a considerable sum by the exhibition.

On Wednesday, the *Britannia* steamboat, from Dover, began to tow the carcass from Folkestone, it is said, for exhibition in London; there to be added to the "sights of the season."

**FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.**—A melancholy and fatal accident has just occurred in the city of Aberdeen from the habitual use of chloroform. The facts are these:—Soon after Professor Simpson's discovery was made known, Arthur Walker, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Souter and Shepherd, wholesale druggists, having occasionally to weigh out a portion of the chloroform, found

himself so exhilarated under the effects of the vapour that escaped, that he was tempted to use it on his handkerchief as if it were Eau de Cologne, until a habit was formed which became a species of intoxication. His father, who was foreman on the establishment, on being made acquainted with these circumstances, endeavoured to dissuade the lad from such a pernicious practice, but without effect, and then it was soon observed that his nervous system began to give way. On Tuesday last he was left in the warehouse with a younger boy, and about mid-day, having to weigh an ounce of chloroform to order, could not resist the opportunity of inhaling a dose. Having got very excited, his companion was rather alarmed, and knowing that he got violent when any attempt was made to reprove him in such a state, he was pleased to see him lay his head quietly down on his arms, resting on the table. He was in this state when the principal clerk entered the warehouse, and, on his father being called, it was found as he lifted his head that life was gone. Medical assistance was speedily procured, but though the jugular vein in the neck was opened, no blood came. The deceased was in his 19th year.

**A RICH PAUPER.**—A remarkable instance of propensity for hoarding has lately come to light, in the case of a woman who died last week in Macduff. The individual in question had been for years a pauper on the parish of King Edward, and her outward appearance at all times bespoke the deepest poverty. After her death, the person who had waited upon her in her illness found, rolled up in separate pieces of paper in a cupboard, 23 one-pound notes, six sovereigns, £7 in silver, mostly in half-crowns, besides a bank cheque for £50; the entire sum amounting to £86. The money has been paid over to the inspector of poor of King Edward's, that parish being entitled to it, to indemnify themselves for the sums they had paid to deceased.—*Banffshire Journal*.



WHALE TAKEN OFF FOLKESTONE.